

International Edition

NEW

# SIDE *by* SIDE

THIRD EDITION

BOOK  
3



Steven J. Molinsky  
Bill Bliss



Not for sale in the USA and Canada



**Side by Side, 3rd edition**  
**Student Book 3**

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Steven J. Molinsky  
Bill Bliss



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*Illustrated by*

Richard E. Hill



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# 1

## Review:

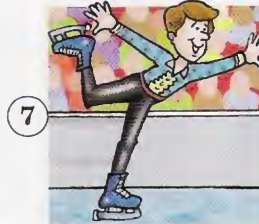
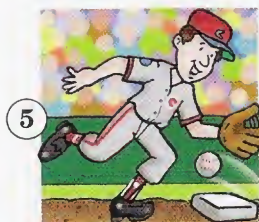
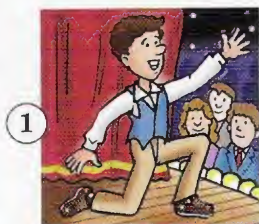
**Simple Present Tense**  
**Present Continuous Tense**

**Subject & Object Pronouns**  
**Possessive Adjectives**  
**Time Expressions**

- Describing Habitual and Ongoing Activities
- Telling About Likes and Dislikes

- Describing Frequency of Actions
- Telling About Personal Background and Interests

## VOCABULARY PREVIEW



- actor
- dancer
- driver
- instructor

- player
- singer
- skater
- skier

- swimmer
- teacher
- typist
- violinist



# They're Busy

Am I  
Is { he  
she  
it } eating?  
Are { we  
you  
they }

I am.  
Yes, { he  
she  
it } is.  
{ we  
you  
they } are.

(I am) I'm  
(He is) He's  
(She is) She's  
(It is) It's } eating.  
(We are) We're  
(You are) You're  
(They are) They're }



- A. Are you busy?  
B. Yes, I am. I'm studying.  
A. What are you studying?  
B. I'm studying English.



1. Is Alan busy?  
*baking • cookies*



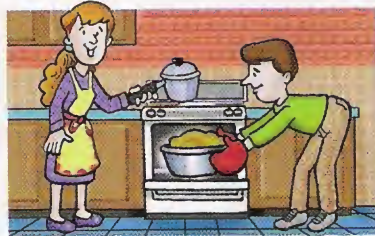
2. Is Doris busy?  
*reading • the newspaper*



3. Are your parents busy?  
*painting • the kitchen*



4. Are you busy?  
*writing • a letter*



5. Are you and Tom busy?  
*cooking • dinner*



6. Is Ann busy?  
*knitting • a sweater*



7. Is your brother busy?  
*ironing • his shirts*



8. Are Mr. and Mrs. Garcia busy?  
*cleaning • their garage*



9. Is Beethoven busy?  
*composing • a symphony*



# What Are They Doing?

Do  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{we} \\ \text{you} \\ \text{they} \end{array} \right\}$  eat?  
Does  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{he} \\ \text{she} \\ \text{it} \end{array} \right\}$

Yes,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{we} \\ \text{you} \\ \text{they} \end{array} \right\}$  do.  
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{he} \\ \text{she} \\ \text{it} \end{array} \right\}$  does.

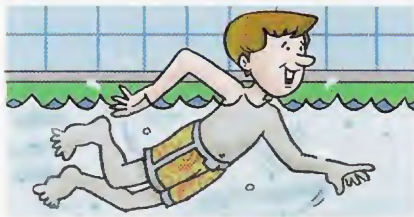
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{We} \\ \text{You} \\ \text{They} \end{array} \right\}$  eat.  
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{He} \\ \text{She} \\ \text{It} \end{array} \right\}$  eats.



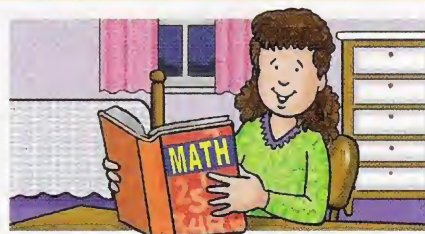
- A. What are you doing?  
B. I'm practicing the piano.  
A. Do you practice the piano very often?  
B. Yes, I do. I practice the piano whenever I can.



1. What's Carol doing?  
*watch the news*



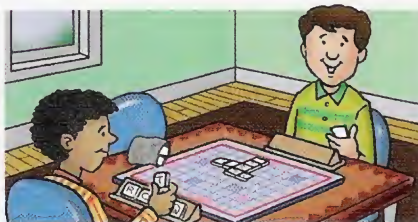
2. What's Edward doing?  
*swim*



3. What are you doing?  
*study math*



4. What are Mr. and Mrs. Park doing?  
*exercise*



5. What are you and your friend doing?  
*play Scrabble*



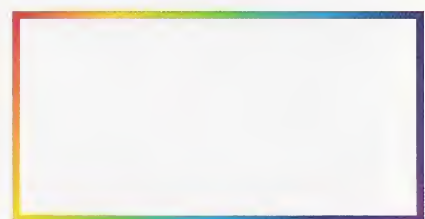
6. What's Mrs. Anderson doing?  
*read poetry*



7. What's Daniel doing?  
*play baseball with his daughter*



8. What are you doing?  
*chat online with my friends*



- 9.



# Do You Like to Ski?

No,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{we} \\ \text{you} \\ \text{they} \end{array} \right\}$  don't.  
(do not)

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{he} \\ \text{she} \\ \text{it} \end{array} \right\}$  doesn't.  
(does not)

I'm not . . .

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{He} \\ \text{She} \\ \text{It} \end{array} \right\}$  isn't . . .  
(is not)

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{We} \\ \text{You} \\ \text{They} \end{array} \right\}$  aren't . . .  
(are not)



A. Do you like to ski?

B. No, I don't. I'm not a very good skier.



1. Does Richard like to sing?

*singer*



2. Does Brenda like to swim?

*swimmer*



3. Do Mr. and Mrs. Adams like to skate?

*skaters*



4. Does Arthur like to dance?

*dancer*



5. Do you like to type?

*typist*



6. Do you and your friend like to act?

*actors*



7. Does your grandmother like to drive?

*driver*



8. Do you like to play sports?

*athlete*



9. Does Howard like to cook?

*cook*



## PRACTICING

My sisters, my brother, and I are busy this afternoon. We're staying after school, and we're practicing different things.



I'm practicing soccer. I practice soccer every day after school. My soccer coach tells me I'm an excellent soccer player, and my friends tell me I play soccer better than anyone else in the school. I want to be a professional soccer player when I grow up. That's why I practice every day.



My sister Anita is practicing tennis. She practices tennis every day after school. Her tennis coach tells her she's an excellent tennis player, and her friends tell her she plays tennis better than anyone else in the school. Anita wants to be a professional tennis player when she grows up. That's why she practices every day.



My brother Hector is practicing the violin. He practices the violin every day after school. His music teacher tells him he's an excellent violinist, and his friends tell him he plays the violin better than anyone else in the school. Hector wants to be a professional violinist when he grows up. That's why he practices every day.



My sisters Jenny and Vanessa are practicing ballet. They practice ballet every day after school. Their ballet instructor tells them they're excellent ballet dancers, and their friends tell them they dance better than anyone else in the school. Jenny and Vanessa want to be professional ballet dancers when they grow up. That's why they practice every day.



## ✓ READING CHECK-UP

### Q & A

You're talking with the person who told the story on page 5. Using this model, create dialogs based on the story.

- A. *What's your sister Anita doing?*  
 B. *She's practicing tennis.*  
 A. *Does she practice very often?*  
 B. *Yes, she does. She practices every day after school.*  
 A. *Is she a good tennis player?*  
 B. *Yes, she is. Her tennis instructor says she's excellent, and her friends tell her she plays tennis better than anyone else in the school.*



## LISTENING

Listen and choose the correct answer.

1. a. I practice football.  
b. I'm practicing football.
2. a. Yes, I am.  
b. Yes, I do.
3. a. Yes, I am.  
b. Yes, I do.
4. a. She reads the newspaper.  
b. She's reading the newspaper.
5. a. My husband cooks.  
b. My husband is cooking.
6. a. No, they aren't.  
b. No, they don't.
7. a. Yes, when he grows up.  
b. Yes, when she grows up.
8. a. Yes, we do.  
b. Yes, you do.
9. a. Yes, they are.  
b. Yes, we are.
10. a. He's playing soccer.  
b. He wants to be a soccer player.

## IN YOUR OWN WORDS

### FOR WRITING AND DISCUSSION



Tell about studying English.

Do you go to English class? Where?  
 When do you go to class?  
 What's your teacher's name?

When do you practice English?  
 How do you practice?  
 Who do you practice with?



# How Often?

I	my	me
he	his	him
she	her	her
it	its	it
we	our	us
you	your	you
they	their	them

## Time Expressions

every day/week/weekend/month/year

every morning/afternoon/evening/night

every Sunday/Monday/Tuesday/...

every Sunday morning/afternoon/evening/night

every January/February/March/...

once a

twice a

three times a

all the time

} day/week/month/year



A. Who are you calling?

B. I'm calling **my** sister in San Francisco.

A. How often do you call **her**?

B. I call **her** every Sunday evening.



A. What are George and Herman talking about?

B. **They're** talking about **their** grandchildren.

A. How often do they talk about **them**?

B. They talk about **them** all the time.





1. Who is Mr. Tanaka calling?  
*son in New York*



2. Who is Mrs. Kramer writing to?  
*daughter in the army*



3. What are the students talking about?  
*teachers*



4. Who is Lenny arguing with?  
*landlord*



5. Who is Martha sending an e-mail to?  
*granddaughter in Orlando*



6. Who is Mr. Crabapple shouting at?  
*employees*



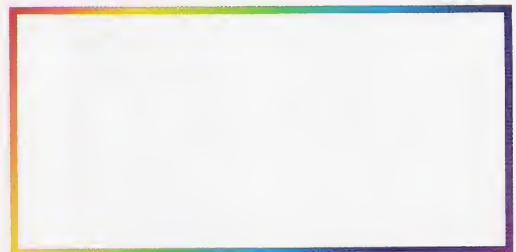
7. What are your parents complaining about?  
*telephone bill*



8. What is George watching?  
*favorite TV talk show*



9. Who is Little Red Riding Hood visiting?  
*grandmother*



- 10.



# How to Say It!

## Asking for and Reacting to Information

A. Tell me, where are you from?

B. I'm from Madagascar.

A. { Oh.  
Really?  
Oh, really?  
That's interesting.

Practice the interactions on this page, using expressions for asking for and reacting to information.



## INTERACTIONS *Sharing Opinions*

### Talking about yourself:



Where are you from?  
Where do you live now?



What do you do?  
Where do you work / study?

### Talking about family:



Are you married?  
Are you single?



Who are the people in your family? \*  
What are their names?  
Where do they live?

### Talking about interests:



What do you like to do  
in your free time?



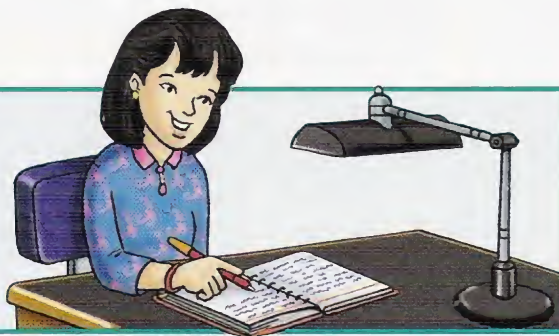
How often do you watch TV?  
listen to music? go to movies?  
play sports?

Practice conversations with other students. Get to know each other as you talk about yourselves, your families, and your interests.

\* wife, husband, mother, father, daughter, son, sister, brother, grandmother, grandfather, granddaughter, grandson, aunt, uncle, cousin



Write in your journal  
about yourself, your  
family, and your  
interests.





# PRONUNCIATION *Reduced are*

Listen. Then say it.

Who are you calling?

What are they talking about?

Where are you from?

What are you doing?

Say it. Then listen.

Who are you writing to?

What are they complaining about?

Where are they studying?

What are their names?

## CHAPTER SUMMARY

### GRAMMAR

#### PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

(I am)	I'm
(He is)	He's
(She is)	She's
(It is)	It's
(We are)	We're
(You are)	You're
(They are)	They're

eating.

Am	I
Is	he she it
Are	we you they

eating?

#### TO BE: SHORT ANSWERS

	I	am.
Yes,	he she it	is.
	we you they	are.

	I'm	not.
No,	he she it	isn't.
	we you they	aren't.

#### SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

I	
We	eat.
You	
They	
He	
She	eats.
It	

Do	I we you they	eat?
Does	he she it	

Yes,	I we you they	do.
	he she it	does.

No,	I we you they	don't.
	he she it	doesn't.

#### Subject Pronouns

I  
he  
she  
it  
we  
you  
they

#### Possessive Adjectives

my  
his  
her  
its  
our  
your  
their

#### Object Pronouns

me  
him  
her  
it  
us  
you  
them

### KEY VOCABULARY

#### ACTIONS

act	complain	exercise	play	skate	visit
argue	compose	go	practice	ski	watch
bake	cook	iron	read	study	work
call	dance	knit	send	swim	write
chat	do	live	shout	talk	
clean	drive	paint	sing	type	

#### AGENT NOUNS

actor  
dancer  
driver  
instructor  
player  
singer  
skater  
skier  
swimmer  
teacher  
typist  
violinist

#### FAMILY MEMBERS

brother  
daughter  
father  
grandchildren  
granddaughter  
grandfather  
grandmother  
grandson  
husband  
mother  
parents  
sister  
son  
wife





# 2

## Review: Simple Past Tense (Regular and Irregular Verbs) Past Continuous Tense

- Reporting Past Activities
- Difficult Experiences
- Mishaps
- Describing a Trip

### VOCABULARY PREVIEW



1. break – broke
2. buy – bought
3. cut – cut
4. eat – ate
5. fall – fell

6. go – went
7. hurt – hurt
8. lose – lost
9. meet – met
10. ride – rode

11. sing – sang
12. speak – spoke
13. swim – swam
14. teach – taught
15. write – wrote



# Did They Sleep Well Last Night?

What did  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{he} \\ \text{she} \\ \text{it} \\ \text{we} \\ \text{you} \\ \text{they} \end{array} \right\}$  do?

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{He} \\ \text{She} \\ \text{It} \\ \text{We} \\ \text{You} \\ \text{They} \end{array} \right\}$  worked.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{He} \\ \text{She} \\ \text{It} \end{array} \right\}$  was tired.  
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{We} \\ \text{You} \\ \text{They} \end{array} \right\}$  were



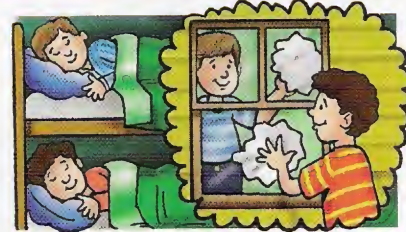
- A. Did Emma sleep well last night?
- B. Yes, she did. She was VERY tired.
- A. Why? What did she do yesterday?
- B. She worked in her garden all day.



1. you study English



2. Rick paint his apartment



3. you and your brother wash windows



4. Ms. Taylor teach



5. Henry deliver pizzas



6. Sarah write letters



7. Matthew ride his bicycle



8. the president meet important people

9.



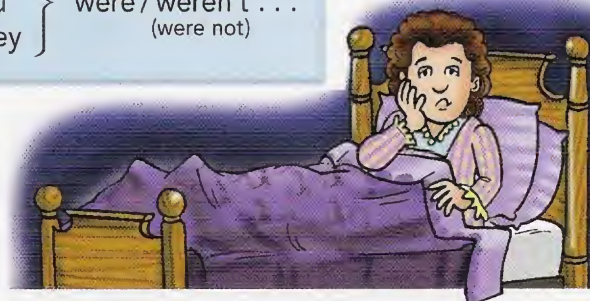


# Did Robert Shout at His Dog?

Yes / No,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{he} \\ \text{she} \\ \text{it} \\ \text{we} \\ \text{you} \\ \text{they} \end{array} \right\}$  did / didn't.  
(did not)



$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{He} \\ \text{She} \\ \text{It} \end{array} \right\}$  was / wasn't ...  
(was not)  
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{We} \\ \text{You} \\ \text{They} \end{array} \right\}$  were / weren't ...  
(were not)



A. Did Robert shout at his dog?

B. Yes, he did. He was angry.

A. Did Helen sleep well last night?

B. No, she didn't. She wasn't tired.



1. Did Howard fall asleep in class?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ bored.



2. Did Amy take the plane to Rio?

No, \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ on time.



3. Did you cry during the movie?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ sad.



4. Did Brad do well on his exam?

No, \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ prepared.



5. Did Frank and James forget their lines during the school play?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ nervous.



6. Did you and your sister cover your eyes during the science fiction movie?

No, \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ scared.



7. Did Abby finish her dinner?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ hungry.



8. Did Timmy drink all his milk?

No, \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ thirsty.



## How Did Marty Break His Leg?

I	}	was
He		
She		
It		
We	}	were
You		
They		



- A. How did Marty break his leg?
- B. He broke it while he was snowboarding.
- A. That's too bad!



- 1. How did Greta sprain her ankle?  
*play volleyball*



- 2. How did Larry lose his wallet?  
*hike in the woods*

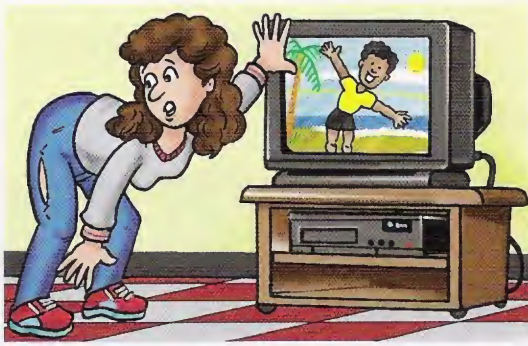


- 3. How did Brian cut himself?  
*shave*



- 4. How did Mr. and Mrs. Harper burn themselves?  
*prepare dinner*





5. How did Stella rip her pants?  
*do her daily exercises*



6. How did your grandfather trip and fall?  
*get off a bus*



7. How did Peter poke himself in the eye?  
*talk on his cell phone*



8. How did Marilyn cut herself?  
*chop onions*



9. How did Timothy get a black eye?  
*fight with the kid across the street*



10. How did Presto the Magician hurt himself?  
*practice a new magic trick*

## How to Say It!

### Reacting to Bad News



Practice the conversations in this lesson again. React to the bad news in different ways.



## DIFFICULT EXPERIENCES



Ms. Henderson usually teaches very well, but she didn't teach very well this morning. In fact, she taught very badly. While she was teaching, the school principal was sitting at the back of the room and watching her. It was a very difficult experience for Ms. Henderson. She realized she wasn't teaching very well, but she couldn't do anything about it. She was too nervous.



Stuart usually types very well, but he didn't type very well today. In fact, he typed very badly. While he was typing, his supervisor was standing behind him and looking over his shoulder. It was a difficult experience for Stuart. He realized he wasn't typing very well, but he couldn't do anything about it. He was too upset.



The Baxter Boys usually sing very well, but they didn't sing very well last night. In fact, they sang very badly. While they were singing, their parents were sitting in the audience and waving at them. It was a difficult experience for the Baxter Boys. They realized they weren't singing very well, but they couldn't do anything about it. They were too embarrassed.



The president usually speaks very well, but he didn't speak very well this afternoon. In fact, he spoke very badly. While he was speaking, several demonstrators were standing at the back of the room and shouting at him. It was a difficult experience for the president. He realized he wasn't speaking very well, but he couldn't do anything about it. He was too angry.





## READING CHECK-UP

### Q & A

Ms. Henderson, Stuart, the Baxter Boys, and the president are talking with friends about their difficult experiences. Using this model, create dialogs based on the story on page 16.

- A. You know . . . I didn't *teach* very well *this morning*.  
 B. You didn't?  
 A. No. In fact, I *taught* very badly.  
 B. That's strange. You usually *teach* VERY well. What happened?  
 A. While I was *teaching*, the school principal was sitting at the back of the room and *watching* me.  
 B. Oh. I bet that was a very difficult experience for you.  
 A. It was. I *was* very nervous.



### MATCH

We often use colorful expressions to describe how we feel. Try to match the following expressions with the feelings they describe.

- |   |                |
|---|----------------|
| ___ 1. "My stomach is growling."                          | a. angry       |
| ___ 2. "I can't keep my eyes open."                       | b. embarrassed |
| ___ 3. "I'm jumping for joy!"                             | c. tired       |
| ___ 4. "I'm seeing red!"                                  | d. nervous     |
| ___ 5. "I'm feeling blue."                                | e. scared      |
| ___ 6. "I'm on pins and needles!"                         | f. hungry      |
| ___ 7. "I'm shaking like a leaf!"                         | g. sad         |
| ___ 8. "I'm ashamed to look at them straight in the eye." | h. happy       |

### How About You?

Tell about a difficult experience you had.  
 What happened?  
 How did you feel?



## LISTENING

Listen and choose the correct answer.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. a. Yes, I did.<br>b. Yes, I was.                    | 5. a. He lost his wallet.<br>b. He was jogging in the park.    |
| 2. a. Yes, they did.<br>b. Yes, they were.             | 6. a. She was nervous.<br>b. She was looking over my shoulder. |
| 3. a. He played soccer.<br>b. He was playing soccer.   | 7. a. Yes. I was prepared.<br>b. No. I was prepared.           |
| 4. a. No. I wasn't hungry.<br>b. Yes. I wasn't hungry. | 8. a. I cut myself.<br>b. I was too upset.                     |

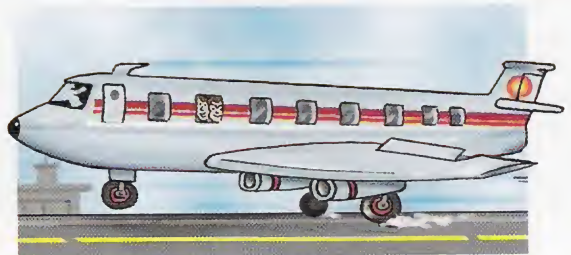




# Tell Me About Your Vacation



1. A. Did you go to Paris?  
B. No, we didn't.  
A. Where                      did you go                     ?  
B.                      We went                      to Rome.



2. A. Did you get there by boat?  
B. No,                     .  
A. How                     ?  
B.                      by plane.



3. A. Did you stay in a big hotel?  
B. No,                     .  
A. What kind of                     ?  
B.                      a small hotel.



4. A. Did you eat in fancy restaurants?  
B. No,                     .  
A. Where                     ?  
B.                      cheap restaurants.



5. A. Did you speak Italian?  
B. No,                     .  
A. What language                     ?  
B.                      English.



6. A. Did you take many pictures?  
B. No,                     .  
A. How many                     ?  
B.                      just a few pictures.

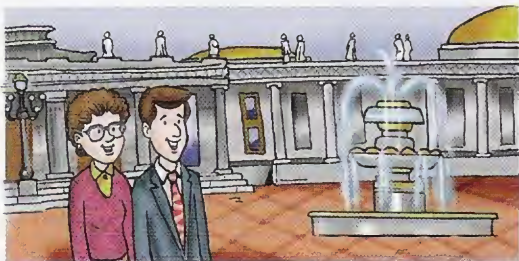




7. A. Did you buy any clothing?  
 B. No, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. What \_\_\_\_\_?  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_ souvenirs.



8. A. Did you swim in the Mediterranean?  
 B. No, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Where \_\_\_\_\_?  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_ in the pool at our hotel.



9. A. Did you see the Colosseum?  
 B. No, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. What \_\_\_\_\_?  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_ the Vatican.



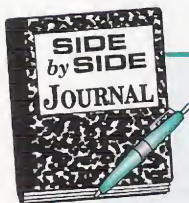
10. A. Did you get around the city by taxi?  
 B. No, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. How \_\_\_\_\_?  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_ by bus.



11. A. Did you meet a lot of Italians?  
 B. No, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Who \_\_\_\_\_?  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of other tourists.

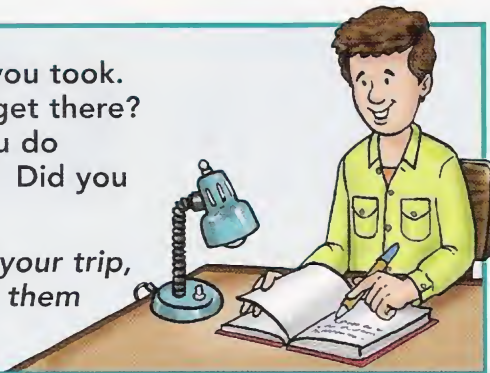


12. A. Did you come home by plane?  
 B. No, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. How \_\_\_\_\_?  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_ by boat.



Write in your journal about a trip you took.  
 Where did you go? How did you get there?  
 Where did you stay? What did you do  
 there? How long were you there? Did you  
 have a good time?

(If you have some photographs of your trip,  
 bring them to class and talk about them  
 with other students.)





## PRONUNCIATION *Did you*

Listen. Then say it.

Did you go to Madrid?

Did you speak Spanish?

Where did you stay?

What did you do?

Say it. Then listen.

Did you meet a lot of people?

Did you have a good time?

How did you get there?

When did you get home?

## CHAPTER SUMMARY

### GRAMMAR

#### SIMPLE PAST TENSE

What did	I	do?
	he	
	she	
	it	
	we	
	you	
	they	

I	worked.
He	
She	
It	
We	
You	
They	

Did	I	fall asleep?
	he	
	she	
	it	
	we	
	you	
	they	

Yes,	I	did.
	he	
	she	
	it	
	we	
	you	
	they	

No,	I	didn't.
	he	
	she	
	it	
	we	
	you	
	they	

I	was	tired.	
He			
She			
It			
We	were		
You			
They			

I He She It	wasn't	tired.
We You They	weren't	

#### PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

I	was	working.
He		
She		
It		
We	were	
You		
They		

### KEY VOCABULARY

#### REGULAR VERBS

burn	jump	rip	talk
chop	look	shave	trip
cover	paint	shout	type
cry	play	snowboard	wash
deliver	poke	sprain	watch
finish	practice	stay	wave
growl	prepare	study	work
hike	realize		

#### IRREGULAR VERBS

break – broke	feel – felt	lose – lost	speak – spoke
buy – bought	fight – fought	meet – met	stand – stood
come – came	forget – forgot	ride – rode	swim – swam
cut – cut	get – got	see – saw	take – took
do – did	go – went	shake – shook	teach – taught
drink – drank	have – had	sing – sang	tell – told
eat – ate	hurt – hurt	sit – sat	write – wrote
fall – fell	keep – kept	sleep – slept	





# 3

## Review:

**Future: Going to**

**Future: Will**

**Future Continuous Tense**

**Time Expressions**

**Possessive Pronouns**

- Describing Future Plans and Intentions
- Talking on the Telephone
- Telling About the Future
- Plans for the Future
- Expressing Time and Duration
- Asking a Favor

## VOCABULARY PREVIEW

*yesterday*

*today*

*tomorrow*



1. yesterday morning
2. this morning
3. tomorrow morning

4. yesterday afternoon
5. this afternoon
6. tomorrow afternoon

7. yesterday evening
8. this evening
9. tomorrow evening

10. last night
11. tonight
12. tomorrow night



# What Are They Going to Do?

am	I	} going to do?
is	{ he she it }	
are	{ we you they }	

(I am)	I'm	} going to read.
(He is)	He's	
(She is)	She's	
(It is)	It's	
(We are)	We're	
(You are)	You're	
(They are)	They're	

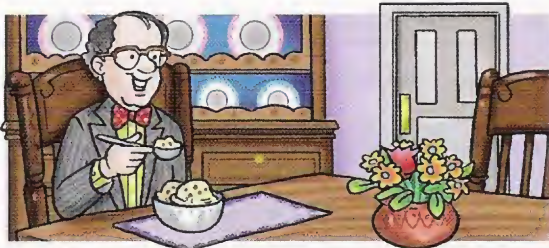
## Time Expressions

yesterday	} morning / afternoon / evening	last night
this		tonight
tomorrow		tomorrow night
last	} week / month / year / Sunday / Monday / . . .	
this		spring / summer / . . .
next		January / February / . . .



- A. Are you going to buy a donut this morning?
- B. No, I'm not. I bought a donut YESTERDAY morning.
- A. What are you going to buy?
- B. I'm going to buy a muffin.





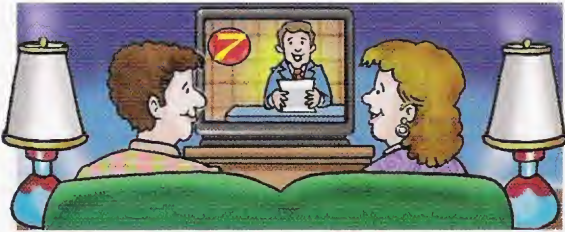
1. Is Mr. Hopper going to have cake for dessert tonight?

*ice cream*



3. Are you and your family going to go to Europe this summer?

*Hawaii*



5. Are your parents going to watch the movie on Channel 4 this Friday night?

*the news program on Channel 7*



7. Is the chef going to make onion soup today?

*pea soup*



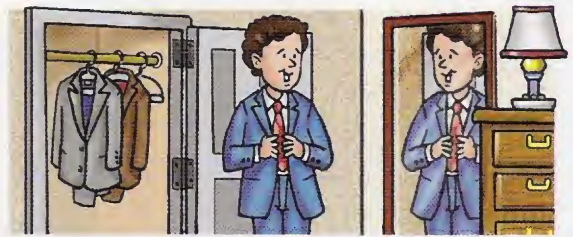
9. Are you and your brother going to play cards this afternoon?

*chess*



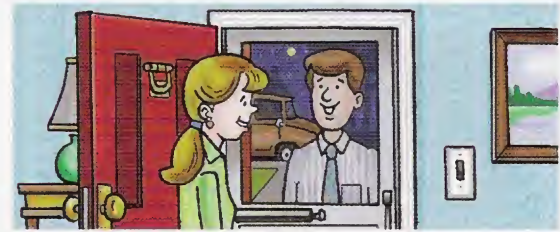
2. Is Valerie going to sing folk songs this evening?

*Broadway show tunes*



4. Is Gary going to wear his gray suit today?

*his blue suit*



6. Is Elizabeth going to go out with Jonathan this Saturday evening?

*Bob*



8. Is your sister going to take biology this semester?

*astronomy*

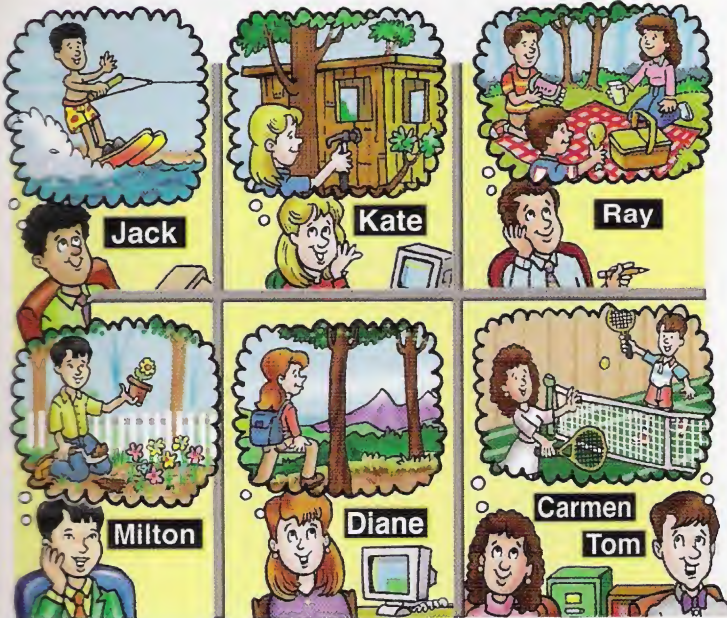


10. Are you going to be Superman this Halloween?

*Batman*



## READING



### PLANS FOR THE WEEKEND

It's Friday afternoon, and all the employees at the Liberty Insurance Company are thinking about their plans for the weekend. Milton is going to work in his garden. Diane is going to go hiking in the mountains. Carmen and Tom are going to play tennis. Jack is going to go water-skiing. Kate is going to build a tree house for her children. And Ray and his family are going to have a picnic.

Unfortunately, the employees at the Liberty Insurance Company are going to be very disappointed. According to the radio, it's going to "rain cats and dogs" all weekend.

### ✓ READING CHECK-UP

#### Q & A

The employees at the Liberty Insurance Company are talking with each other. Using this model, create dialogs based on the story.

- A. Tell me, *Milton*, what are you going to do this weekend?
- B. I'm going to *work in my garden*. How about you, *Diane*? What are YOU going to do?
- A. I'm going to *go hiking in the mountains*.
- B. Well, have a nice weekend.
- A. You, too.

### How About You?



What are you going to do this weekend?  
What's the weather forecast?

## LISTENING

Listen to the conversation and choose the answer that is true.

1. a. He's going to wear his gray suit.  
b. He's going to wear his brown suit.
2. a. They're going to have dinner at home.  
b. They're going to have dinner at a restaurant.
3. a. They're going to watch Channel 5.  
b. They're going to watch Channel 9.
4. a. He's going to call a mechanic.  
b. He's going to call an electrician.
5. a. She's going to go to the supermarket tomorrow.  
b. She's going to work in her garden tomorrow.
6. a. They're going to buy the computer.  
b. They aren't going to buy the computer.



# Will Ms. Martinez Return Soon?

(I will)	I'll	} work.
(He will)	He'll	
(She will)	She'll	
(It will)	It'll	
(We will)	We'll	
(You will)	You'll	
(They will)	They'll	

I	} won't work. (will not)
He	
She	
It	
We	
You	
They	



- A. Will Ms. Martinez return soon?
- B. Yes, she will. She'll return in a little while.



- A. Will your sister return soon?
- B. No, she won't. She won't return for a long time.



1. Will the play begin soon?
- Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ at 7:30.



2. Will the concert begin soon?
- No, \_\_\_\_\_ until 8:00.



3. Will Ken and Kim see each other again soon?
- Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ this Saturday night.



4. Will Larry and Lisa see each other again soon?
- No, \_\_\_\_\_ until next year.



5. Will the train arrive soon?
- Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ in a few minutes.



6. Will Flight 216 arrive soon?
- No, \_\_\_\_\_ for several hours.



7. Will David get out of the hospital soon?
- Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ in a few days.



8. Will Ralph get out of jail soon?
- No, \_\_\_\_\_ for a few years.



# Will You Be Home This Evening?

I'll  
He'll  
She'll  
It'll  
We'll  
You'll  
They'll

} be working.



- A. Will you be home this evening?  
B. Yes, I will. I'll be **watching videos**.



- A. Will Nancy be home this evening?  
B. No, she won't. She'll be **working overtime**.



1. *you*  
*pay bills*



2. *Angela*  
*shop at the mall*



3. *Mr. and Mrs. Chen*  
*paint their kitchen*



4. *your sister*  
*attend a meeting*



5. *you and your family*  
*ice skate*



6. *Vincent*  
*browse the web*



7. *you*  
*do research at the library*



8. *Tess*  
*fill out her income tax form*



9. *Mr. and Mrs. Silva*  
*work out at their health club*



# Can You Call Back a Little Later?



Hi, \_\_\_\_\_. This is \_\_\_\_\_.  
Can you talk for a minute?



I'm sorry. I can't talk right now.  
I'm \_\_\_\_\_ing.  
Can you call back a little later?



Sure. How much longer  
will you be \_\_\_\_\_ing?



I'll probably be \_\_\_\_\_ing  
for another \_\_\_\_\_ minutes.



Fine. I'll call you in \_\_\_\_\_ minutes.



Speak to you soon.



Good-bye.

Create conversations based on the model above.



1. *do homework*



2. *iron*



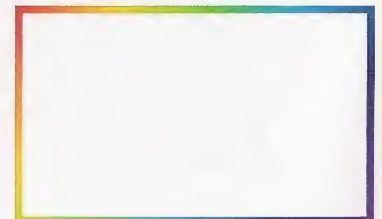
3. *wash my windows*



4. *have dinner*



5. *give the kids a bath*

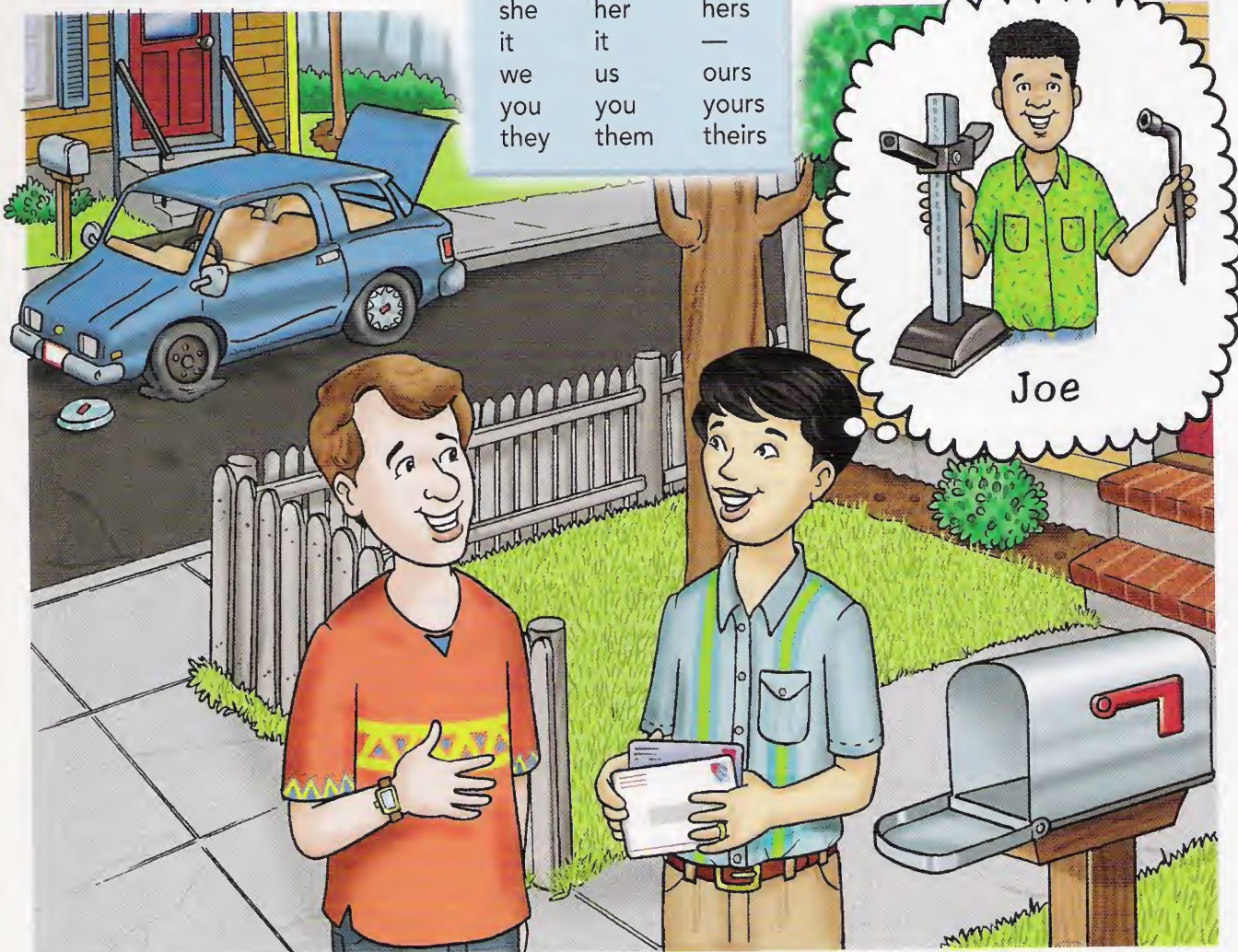


6.



## Could You Do Me a Favor?

I	me	mine
he	him	his
she	her	hers
it	it	—
we	us	ours
you	you	yours
they	them	theirs



A. Could you do me a favor?

B. Sure. What is it?

A. I have to fix a flat tire, and I don't have a jack. Could I possibly borrow yours?

B. I'm sorry. I'm afraid I don't have one.

A. Oh. Do you know anybody who does?

B. Yes. You should call Joe. I'm sure he'll be happy to lend you his.

A. Thanks. I'll call him right away.



A. Could you do me a favor?

B. Sure. What is it?

A. I have to \_\_\_\_\_, and I don't have a \_\_\_\_\_. Could I possibly borrow yours?

B. I'm sorry. I'm afraid I don't have one.

A. Oh. Do you know anybody who does?

B. Yes. You should call \_\_\_\_\_. I'm sure \_\_\_\_\_'ll be happy to lend you \_\_\_\_\_ (his/hers/theirs).

A. Thanks. I'll call \_\_\_\_\_ (him/her/them) right away.



1. *fix my front steps*  
*hammer*



2. *assemble my new bookshelf*  
*screwdriver*



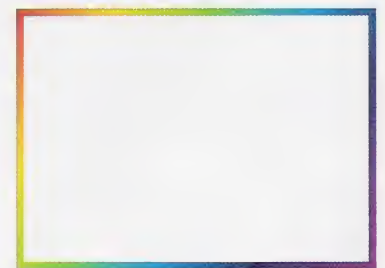
3. *write a composition*  
*dictionary*



4. *adjust my satellite dish*  
*ladder*



5. *go to a wedding*  
*tuxedo*



6.

## How to Say It!

### Asking for a Favor

- A. { Could you do me a favor?  
Could you possibly do me a favor?  
Could you do a favor for me?  
Could I ask you a favor?

B. Sure. What is it?



Practice the conversations in this lesson again. Ask for a favor in different ways.



## PRONUNCIATION *Going to*

going to = gonna

Listen. Then say it.

Are you going to buy bread today?

What are you going to eat?

I'm going to go camping.

Say it. Then listen.

Is she going to watch TV?

What's he going to wear?

They're going to make dinner.

## CHAPTER SUMMARY

### GRAMMAR

#### FUTURE: GOING TO

What	am	I	going to do?	(I am)	I'm	going to read.
	is	he she it		(He is) (She is) (It is)	He's She's It's	
	are	we you they		(We are) (You are) (They are)	We're You're They're	

#### POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

mine  
his  
hers  
—  
ours  
yours  
theirs

#### FUTURE: Will

(I will)	I'll	work.	I	won't work.
(He will)	He'll		He	
(She will)	She'll		She	
(It will)	It'll		It	
(We will)	We'll		We	
(You will)	You'll		You	
(They will)	They'll		They	

#### FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

(I will)	I'll	be working.
(He will)	He'll	
(She will)	She'll	
(It will)	It'll	
(We will)	We'll	
(You will)	You'll	
(They will)	They'll	

### KEY VOCABULARY

#### ACTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

adjust	call	get	happen	make	say	visit
arrive	call back	get out	have	miss	see	wash
ask	come back	get up	hike	move	shop	watch
assemble	do homework	give	ice skate	paint	sing	wear
attend	do research	go	imagine	pay bills	speak	work
be	enjoy	go camping	iron	play	stay	work on
begin	fill out	go hiking	know	rain	study	work out
borrow	find	go out with	leave	read	take	write
browse	fix	go water-skiing	lend	relax	talk	
build	fly	grow up	look forward to	return	think	
buy	forget					



## Immigration Around the World

Where do immigrants move, and why?

**M**ore than 145 million immigrants live outside their native countries. Immigrants move to other countries for different reasons. Some people move because of war, political or economic problems, or natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods. Some immigrants move to be with family members, to marry, or to find better living conditions.

Where are immigrants moving from? And what countries are they moving to? One of the largest immigration flows is from Latin America and Asia to the United States. Another immigrant flow is from Eastern Europe, the former Soviet republics, and North Africa to Western Europe. Many immigrants also move from Africa and Asia to the Middle East. In countries such as Saudi Arabia, 90% of the total population is now foreign born.

When immigrants arrive in a new country, they often live in urban neighborhoods. As a result of immigration, many city neighborhoods change. Immigrants open new stores, restaurants, and other businesses. For example, the historic Esquilino neighborhood in Rome is now the home of a large number of Chinese immigrants. There are also



*Immigrants arriving in their new country*

many new immigrants from Albania, Moldova, Bulgaria, and Ukraine. In some schools in Athens, 50% of the children are foreign born. Los Angeles and New York are two cities in the United States with very large immigrant populations. In Los Angeles, 37% of the population is foreign born, and children in the public schools speak 82 different languages. In New York, 40% of the population is foreign born, and children speak 140 different languages in the schools.

### Ellis Island

Ellis Island was an immigration center on an island in the harbor of New York City. Between 1892 and 1954, 12 million immigrants passed through Ellis Island. At Ellis Island, immigration officials checked immigrants' documents, gave them medical examinations, and decided if the immigrants could stay in the United States. Most immigrants came from Italy, Russia, Hungary, Austria, Austria-Hungary, Germany, England, and Ireland. More than 40% of all Americans today have a present or past relative who came through Ellis Island.



*Ellis Island registration hall*

### FACT FILE

#### Countries with Large Numbers of Immigrants

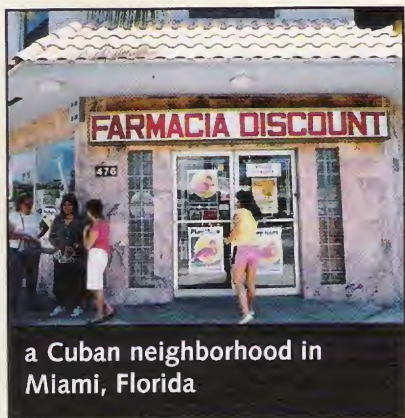
COUNTRY	IMMIGRANT POPULATION (IN MILLIONS)
United States	28.4
Germany	7.5
Saudi Arabia	6
Canada	4.9
Australia	4.4
France	4.3



## AROUND THE WORLD

### Immigrant Neighborhoods

There are many interesting immigrant neighborhoods around the world. In these neighborhoods, immigrants can often speak their native languages, buy products from their countries, and eat in restaurants that serve their favorite foods.



a Cuban neighborhood in Miami, Florida



Vietnamese immigrants in Sydney, Australia



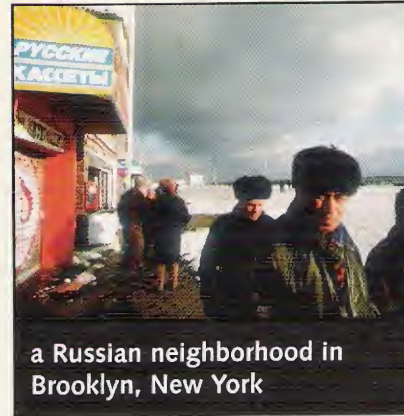
Turkish immigrants in Berlin, Germany



Chinatown in Toronto, Canada



Japanese immigrants in Sao Paulo, Brazil



a Russian neighborhood in Brooklyn, New York

What are different immigrant neighborhoods you know?

## Interview

A Side by Side Gazette reporter recently visited Mr. Tran Nguyen, a Vietnamese immigrant in Australia. Mr. Nguyen lives and works in a Vietnamese and Chinese neighborhood in the suburbs of Melbourne.



**Q:** When did you immigrate to Australia, and why?

**A:** Well, my brother left Vietnam in 1983 and came here to Australia. Seven years later, his wife and children joined him. I came here three years ago with my wife and children to be with my brother and his family.

**Q:** Do you work?

**A:** Yes. I work seven days a week in my brother's restaurant, and I go to English classes at night.

**Q:** What did you do in Vietnam?

**A:** I was a teacher. I taught mathematics. I want to be a teacher here someday, but first I want to send my children to college.

**Q:** What do you miss most about Vietnam?

**A:** I miss my community and my friends. In Vietnam, people took care of each other. It's not the same here. Everyone here works very hard. People are very busy. They don't have much time to spend with friends.

**Q:** What do you like about your life here?

**A:** We have many opportunities. My wife and I both have good jobs, and my son and daughter will go to college someday. I think we will have a very good future here, and we're very grateful.



## We've Got Mail!

Dear Side by Side,

I have a question about tenses in English. Sometimes I hear people use the present tense when they are talking about the future. For example, I was watching a TV program in English yesterday, and I heard a man say, "I'm flying to London tomorrow. My plane leaves at 9:30." But if a man is talking about tomorrow, shouldn't he use the future tense? I think the correct way to say this is: "I'm going to fly to London tomorrow. My plane will leave at 9:30." Did the man on the TV program make a mistake?

Sincerely,  
"Tense About the Future"

Dear "Tense About the Future,"

Your question is a very good one. No, the man on the TV program didn't make a mistake. We often use the present tense to talk about events in the future or about definite plans that we have. For example, you can say:

My brother's wedding is next Saturday.  
I'm having a party tomorrow.  
They're going to the beach this weekend.  
The plumber is coming tomorrow morning.

We can also use the present tense to talk about future events that happen at a definite time or on a regular schedule. For example, you can say:

The movie begins at 7:30 tonight.  
The office opens tomorrow morning at 9 A.M.  
The train arrives at 6:15.  
The store closes tonight at 10 P.M.

So, you don't need to be "tense" about the future! You can use both the present and the future tenses to talk about future time.

We hope this answers your question. Thanks for your letter, and good luck with your English!



Sincerely,  
*Side by Side*

## Global Exchange

**NickyG:** Hi. It's Sunday night here, and I just finished my biology homework. Before I turn off my computer, I want to tell you about my weekend. It was really great. I went camping with some of my friends. We left early Saturday morning and drove to the mountains. We hiked for several hours to a beautiful lake. We went swimming, we cooked over a campfire, and we slept outside. We told stories and sang songs until after midnight. In the morning, we made a big breakfast, we swam again, and then we packed up our things, hiked back to the car, and came home. How about you? How was your weekend? Write back soon. Okay?

**Smile9:** Hi. It's Monday morning here. I'm sitting in the computer lab at my school, and your message just arrived! I'm happy to hear from you again. My weekend wasn't as exciting as yours. I have final exams in all my courses this week, so I stayed home and studied all weekend. But I'm really looking forward to next weekend. Our family is going to travel to the place where my parents grew up. We're having a big family reunion on Saturday. All my relatives will be there. We don't see them very often, so it will be a very special time. I'll tell you about it when I return. Oh. Here comes my teacher! I've got to go! Talk to you soon.

Send a message to a keypal. Tell about what you did last weekend. Tell about your plans for next weekend.

## LISTENING

You have five messages!



## You Have Five Messages!

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <u>  e  </u> ① Sarah  | a. will be visiting his parents.             |
| <u>      </u> ② Bob   | b. will be studying.                         |
| <u>      </u> ③ Paula | c. will be attending a wedding.              |
| <u>      </u> ④ Joe   | d. will go to the party.                     |
| <u>      </u> ⑤ Carla | e. will be taking her uncle to the hospital. |



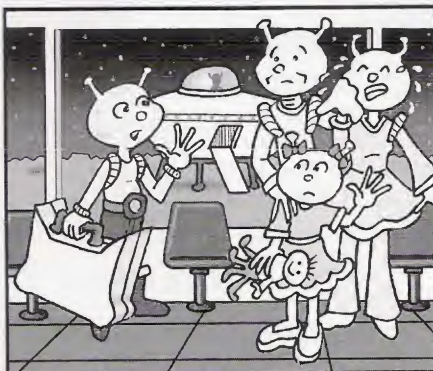
# FUN with IDIOMS



## Do You Know These Expressions?

- |   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| <u>  e  </u> 1. It's raining cats and dogs!           | a. I'll call you.          |
| <u>     </u> 2. What's cooking?                       | b. It was difficult.       |
| <u>     </u> 3. I'm tied up right now.                | c. It was easy.            |
| <u>     </u> 4. I'll give you a ring tomorrow.        | d. What's new?             |
| <u>     </u> 5. The English test was a piece of cake! | e. It's raining very hard. |
| <u>     </u> 6. The English test was no picnic!       | f. I'm busy.               |

## What Are They Saying?







# 4

## Present Perfect Tense

- Describing Actions That Have Occurred
- Describing Actions That Haven't Occurred Yet
- Making Recommendations
- Things to Do Where You Live
- Making Lists

### VOCABULARY PREVIEW

#### Things to Do Today



☐ go to the bank



☐ do the laundry



☐ get a haircut



☐ write to Grandma



☐ take the dog for a walk



☐ give the dog a bath



☐ speak to the landlord



☐ drive the kids to their dance lesson



☐ eat lunch



☐ ride my exercise bike



☐ swim



☐ see a movie

#### Things I've Done Today: I've ...

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. gone to the bank   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. taken the dog for a walk              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 9. eaten lunch              |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. done the laundry   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. given the dog a bath                  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10. ridden my exercise bike |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. gotten a haircut   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7. spoken to the landlord                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 11. swum                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. written to Grandma | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8. driven the kids to their dance lesson | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 12. seen a movie            |



# I've Driven Trucks for Many Years



A. Do you know how to **drive** trucks?

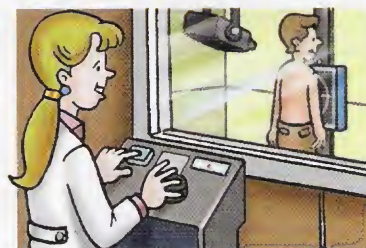
B. Yes. I've **driven** trucks for many years.



1. *write reports*  
*written*



2. *fly airplanes*  
*flown*



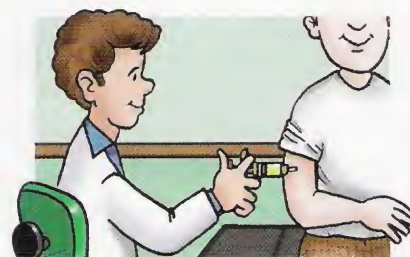
3. *take X-rays*  
*taken*



4. *speak Swahili*  
*spoken*



5. *eat with chopsticks*  
*eaten*



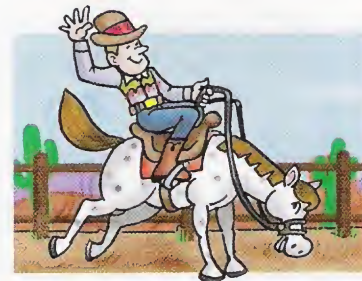
6. *give injections*  
*given*



7. *draw cartoons*  
*drawn*



8. *do yoga*  
*done*



9. *ride horses*  
*ridden*



# I've Never Eaten Lunch with the Boss



A. I'm going to **eat** lunch with the boss tomorrow.

B. I'm jealous. I've never **eaten** lunch with the boss.



1. fly in a helicopter  
flown



2. see a Broadway show  
seen



3. go on a cruise  
gone



4. sing at the White House  
sung



5. swim at the Ritz Hotel  
swum



6. get a raise  
gotten



7. be on television  
been



8. take a ride in a hot-air  
balloon  
taken



9. ride in a limousine  
ridden



# Have You Ever Seen a Rainbow?

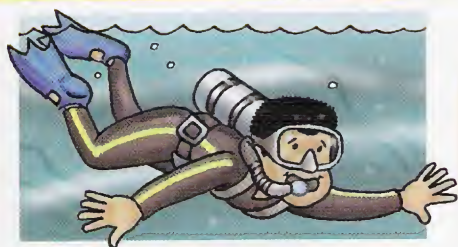


see  
saw  
seen

see a rainbow

A. Have you ever **seen** a rainbow?

B. Yes, I have. I **saw** a rainbow last year.



go  
went  
gone

1. go scuba diving



give  
gave  
given

2. give a speech



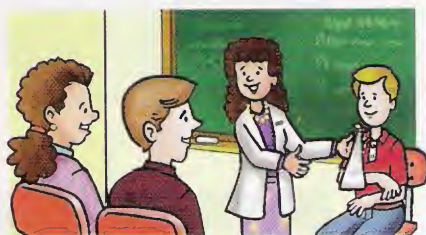
wear  
wore  
worn

3. wear a kimono



eat  
ate  
eaten

4. eat cotton candy



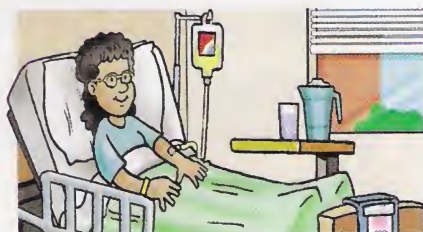
take  
took  
taken

5. take a first-aid course



fall  
fell  
fallen

6. fall asleep in class



be  
was  
been

7. be in the hospital



get  
got  
gotten

8. get stuck in an elevator



# Have You Written the Report Yet?

Have  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I \\ we \\ you \\ they \end{array} \right\}$  eaten?  
Has  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} he \\ she \\ it \end{array} \right\}$

Yes,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I \\ we \\ you \\ they \end{array} \right\}$  have.  
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} he \\ she \\ it \end{array} \right\}$  has.



write  
wrote  
written

write the report

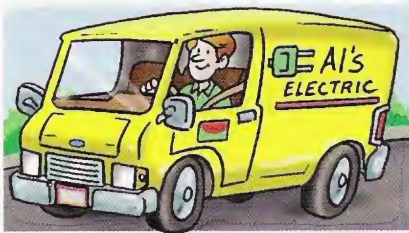
- A. Have you **written** the report yet?  
B. Yes, I have. I **wrote** the report a little while ago.



go  
went  
gone

go to the bank

- A. Has David **gone** to the bank yet?  
B. Yes, he has. He **went** to the bank a little while ago.



drive  
drove  
driven

1. *you*  
*drive the new van*



give  
gave  
given

2. *Nancy*  
*give her presentation*



get  
got  
gotten

3. *the employees*  
*get their paychecks*



take  
took  
taken

4. *you and Robert*  
*take inventory*



meet  
met  
met

5. *George*  
*meet the new boss*



explain  
explained  
explained

6. *I*  
*explain the present perfect tense*



# He's Already Gone Bowling This Week

(I have)	I've	} eaten.
(We have)	We've	
(You have)	You've	
(They have)	They've	
(He has)	He's	}
(She has)	She's	
(It has)	It's	



go  
went  
gone

- A. Why isn't Charlie going to **go** bowling tonight?
- B. He's already **gone** bowling this week.
- A. Really? When?
- B. He **went** bowling yesterday.



see  
saw  
seen

1. Why isn't Vicky going to see a movie this evening?



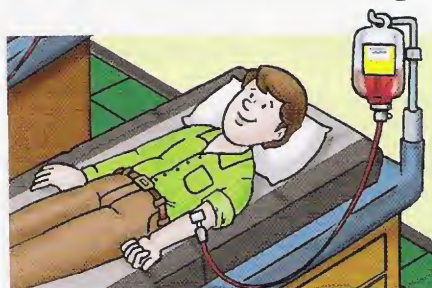
eat  
ate  
eaten

2. Why aren't Mr. and Mrs. Kendall going to eat at a restaurant tonight?



get  
got  
gotten

3. Why isn't Roy going to get a haircut today?



give  
gave  
given

4. Why aren't you going to give blood today?





take  
took  
taken

5. Why isn't Shirley going to take her children to the zoo this afternoon?



wear  
wore  
worn

6. Why isn't Fred going to wear his purple tie today?



drive  
drove  
driven

7. Why aren't you and your family going to drive to the mountains today?



write  
wrote  
written

8. Why isn't Julie going to write to her best friend today?



do  
did  
done

9. Why isn't Gary going to do his laundry today?



swim  
swam  
swum

10. Why aren't your parents going to swim at the health club today?



buy  
bought  
bought

11. Why aren't you going to buy bananas today?



have  
had  
had

12. Why aren't Mr. and Mrs. Davis going to have spaghetti for dinner tonight?



wash  
washed  
washed

13. Why isn't Jim going to wash his car this morning?



play  
played  
played

14. Why isn't your grandmother going to play Bingo today?



## READING



### WE CAN'T DECIDE

My friends and I can't decide what to do tonight. I don't want to see a movie. I've already seen a movie this week. Maggie doesn't want to go bowling. She has already gone bowling this week. Mark doesn't want to eat at a restaurant. He has already eaten at a restaurant this week. Betty and Mike don't want to play cards. They have already played cards this week. And NOBODY wants to go dancing. We have all gone dancing this week.

It's already 9 P.M., and we still haven't decided what we're going to do tonight.

## ROLE PLAY

You and other students are the people in the story above. Create a role play based on the situation. Use these lines to start your conversation.

- A. Look! It's already 9 P.M., and we still haven't decided what we're going to do tonight. Does anybody have any ideas?
- B. I don't know.
- C. Do you want to see a movie?
- D. No, not me. I've already ...
- E. Does anybody want to ...?
- F. I don't. I've already ...
- G. I have an idea. Let's ...
- H. No, I don't want to do that. I've already ...



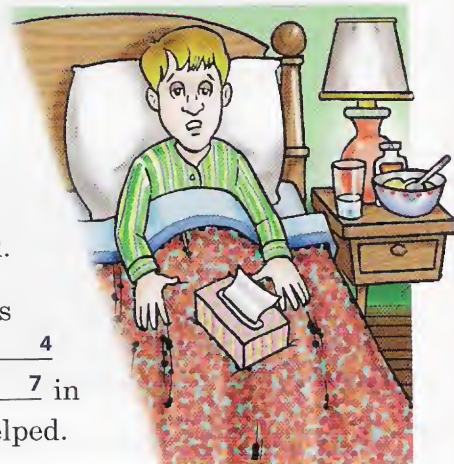
## COMPLETE THE STORY

Fill in the correct words to complete the story.

Alvin has a very bad cold. He has been sick all week. He has tried very hard to get rid of his cold, but nothing he has done has helped. At the beginning of the week, he went to a clinic and saw a doctor. He followed the doctor's advice all week. He stayed home, took aspirin, drank\* orange juice, ate chicken soup, and rested in bed.

At this point, Alvin is extremely frustrated. Even though he has \_\_\_\_\_<sup>1</sup> to a clinic and \_\_\_\_\_<sup>2</sup> a doctor, \_\_\_\_\_<sup>3</sup> home, \_\_\_\_\_<sup>4</sup> aspirin, \_\_\_\_\_<sup>5</sup> orange juice, \_\_\_\_\_<sup>6</sup> chicken soup, and \_\_\_\_\_<sup>7</sup> in bed, he STILL has a very bad cold. Nothing he has \_\_\_\_\_<sup>8</sup> has helped.

\* drink – drank – drunk





# They Haven't Had the Time



I	{	haven't (have not)	eaten.*
We			
You			
They	{	hasn't (has not)	
He			
She			
It			



- A. Do you like to **swim**?
- B. Yes, but I haven't **swum** in a long time.
- A. Why not?
- B. I haven't had the time.

- A. Does Rita like to **draw**?
- B. Yes, but she hasn't **drawn** in a long time.
- A. Why not?
- B. She hasn't had the time.



1. Do you like to ride your bicycle?

2. Does Arthur like to write poetry?

3. Does Kathy like to go kayaking?



4. Do you and your brother like to play Monopoly?

5. Does Laura like to make her own clothes?

6. Do you like to see your old friends?



7. Do Mr. and Mrs. Bell like to take dance lessons?

8. Does Grandpa like to do magic tricks?

9.

\* In the present perfect tense, the word after **have** or **has** is a past participle. Some past participles are the same as the past tense (for example, **played**, **washed**, **made**). Other past participles are different from the past tense (for example, **swum**, **drawn**, **ridden**). We will tell you when the past participles are different. A list of these words is in the Appendix at the end of the book.



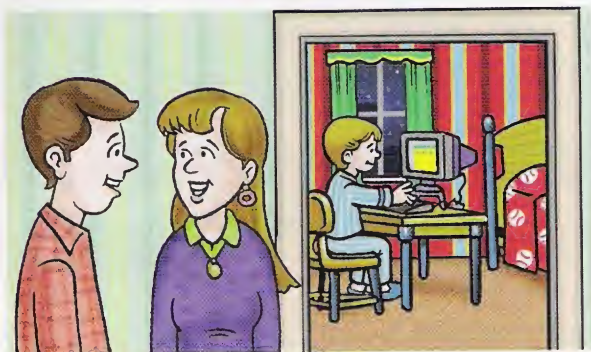
# Has Timmy Gone to Bed Yet?

Have { I  
we  
you  
they } eaten?

Has { he  
she  
it }

No, { I  
we  
you  
they } haven't.

{ he  
she  
it } hasn't.



A. Has Timmy gone to bed yet?

B. No, he hasn't. He has to go to bed now.



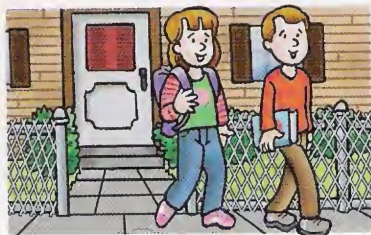
1. Amanda  
do her homework



2. you  
take your medicine



3. James  
get up



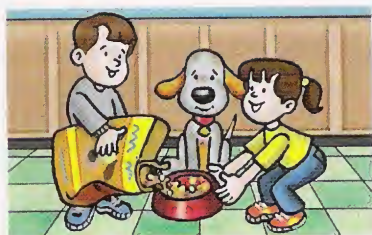
4. Debbie and Danny  
leave for school



5. Jennifer  
call her supervisor



6. you  
write your term paper



7. you and your sister  
feed the dog



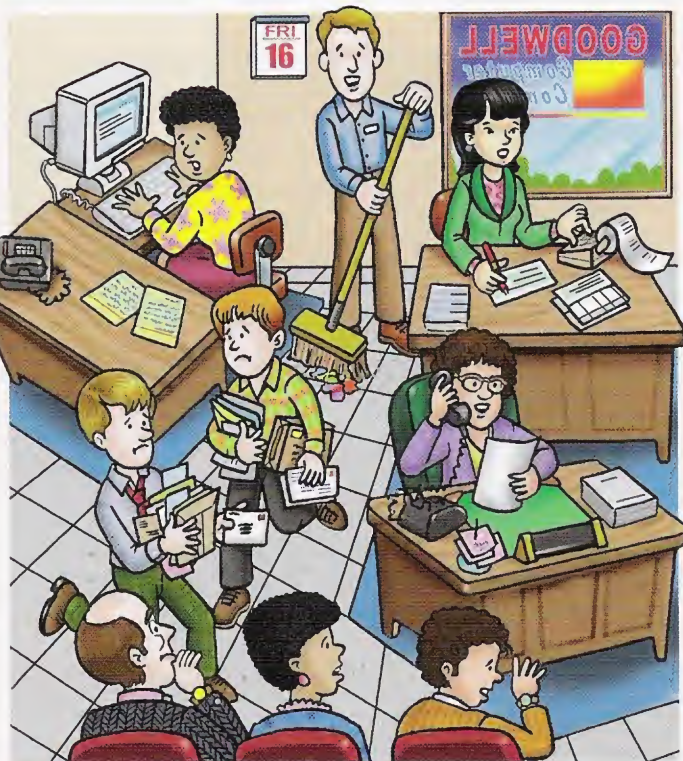
8. you  
speak to your landlord



9. Harry  
pay his electric bill



## READING



### WORKING OVERTIME

I'm an employee of the Goodwell Computer Company. This is a typical Friday afternoon at our office. All the employees are working overtime. We haven't gone home because we haven't finished our work yet. Friday is always a very busy day.

The secretary still hasn't typed two important letters. The bookkeeper hasn't written all the paychecks. The office clerks haven't delivered all the mail. And the boss still hasn't spoken to three important people who are waiting to see her.

As for me, I'm the custodian, and I haven't finished my work yet either. I still haven't cleaned all the offices because my co-workers haven't gone home yet! I'm not really surprised. Friday is always a very busy day at our office.

### ✓ READING CHECK-UP

#### Q & A

The custodian at the Goodwell Computer Company is talking with the employees on a typical Friday afternoon. Using this model, create dialogs based on the story.

- A. I see you haven't gone home yet.
- B. No, I haven't. I still haven't *typed two important letters*.
- A. Well, have a good weekend.
- B. You, too.



#### WHAT'S THE WORD?

1. A. Have you (see) \_\_\_\_\_ the letter from the Lexon Company?  
B. Yes. I \_\_\_\_\_ it on your desk.
2. A. Have you (eat) \_\_\_\_\_ lunch yet?  
B. Yes. I \_\_\_\_\_ a few minutes ago.
3. A. Has the bookkeeper (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the bank yet?  
B. Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_. She \_\_\_\_\_ there this morning.
4. A. Have you (speak) \_\_\_\_\_ to the boss about your vacation?  
B. Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_. I \_\_\_\_\_ to her about it yesterday.
5. A. Have you (make) \_\_\_\_\_ plans for my trip to Chicago yet?  
B. Yes. I \_\_\_\_\_ them yesterday.
6. A. Has anybody (read) \_\_\_\_\_ today's *New York Times*?  
B. Yes. I \_\_\_\_\_ it on my way to work.
7. A. Has the office clerk (take) \_\_\_\_\_ the mail to the post office yet?  
B. No, he \_\_\_\_\_. He \_\_\_\_\_ it to the mail room, but \_\_\_\_\_ it to the post office yet.
8. A. Has John (finish) \_\_\_\_\_ his work?  
B. Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_. He's already (go) \_\_\_\_\_ home.



# ● Have You Seen Any Good Movies Recently?



- A. Have you seen any good movies recently?  
 B. Yes, I have. I saw a very good movie last week.  
 A. Really? What movie did you see?  
 B. I saw *The Wedding Dancer*.  
 A. Oh. How was it?  
 B. It was excellent. It's one of the best movies I've ever seen.

- A. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ any good \_\_\_\_\_s recently?  
 B. Yes, I have. I \_\_\_\_\_ a very good \_\_\_\_\_ last week.  
 A. Really? What \_\_\_\_\_ did you \_\_\_\_\_?  
 B. I \_\_\_\_\_ "\_\_\_\_\_".  
 A. Oh. How was it?  
 B. It was excellent. It's one of the best \_\_\_\_\_s I've ever \_\_\_\_\_.



1. read • book



2. rent • video



3. go to • restaurant

## How to Say It!

### Expressing Satisfaction

- A. How was it?  
 { It was excellent.  
 It was very good.  
 It was wonderful.  
 B. { It was great.  
 It was fantastic.  
 It was terrific.  
 It was phenomenal.  
 It was awesome.



Practice the conversations in this lesson again. Express satisfaction in different ways.



## READING



### LINDA LIKES NEW YORK

Linda has lived in New York for a long time. She has done a lot of things in New York. She has gone to the top of the Empire State Building, she has visited the Statue of Liberty, she has taken a tour of the United Nations, and she has seen several Broadway shows.

However, there are a lot of things she hasn't done yet. She hasn't gone to any museums, she hasn't seen Ellis Island, and she hasn't been in Times Square on New Year's Eve.

Linda likes New York. She has done a lot of things, and there are still a lot more things to do.

## LISTENING

Linda is on vacation in San Francisco. This is her list of things to do. Check the things on the list Linda has already done.

- \_\_\_ see the Golden Gate Bridge
- \_\_\_ visit Golden Gate Park
- \_\_\_ take a tour of Alcatraz prison
- \_\_\_ go to Chinatown
- \_\_\_ ride a cable car
- \_\_\_ eat at Fisherman's Wharf
- \_\_\_ buy souvenirs

Alan is a secretary in a very busy office. This is his list of things to do before 5 P.M. on Friday. Check the things on the list Alan has already done.

- \_\_\_ call Mrs. Porter
- \_\_\_ type the letter to the Mervis Company
- \_\_\_ take the mail to the post office
- \_\_\_ go to the bank
- \_\_\_ send an e-mail to the company's office in Denver
- \_\_\_ speak to the boss about my salary

It's Saturday, and Judy and Paul Johnson are doing lots of things around the house. This is the list of things they have to do today. Check the things on the list they've already done.

- \_\_\_ do the laundry
- \_\_\_ wash the kitchen windows
- \_\_\_ pay the bills
- \_\_\_ give the dog a bath
- \_\_\_ clean the garage
- \_\_\_ fix the bathroom sink
- \_\_\_ repair the fence
- \_\_\_ vacuum the living room rug



Make a list of things you usually do at school, at work, or at home. Then check the things you've already done this week. Share your list with other students. Tell about what you've done and what you haven't done.



## PRONUNCIATION Contractions with *is* & *has*

he is = he's  
he has = he's

she is = she's  
she has = she's

Listen. Then say it.

He is a good painter.

He has painted for a long time.

She is a good teacher.

She has taught for a long time.

Say it. Then listen.

He is a taxi driver.

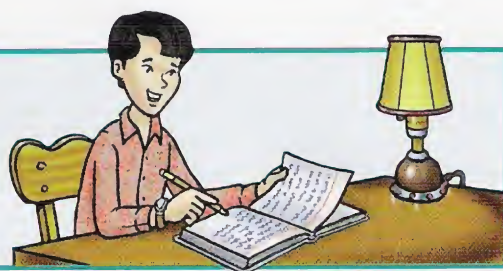
He has driven a taxi for a long time.

She is an actress.

She has acted for a long time.



Think about your experiences in the place where you live. What have you done? What haven't you done yet? Write about it in your journal.



## CHAPTER SUMMARY

### GRAMMAR

#### PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

(I have)	I've	eaten.
(We have)	We've	
(You have)	You've	
(They have)	They've	
(He has)	He's	
(She has)	She's	
(It has)	It's	

I	haven't	eaten.
We		
You		
They		
He	hasn't	
She		
It		

Have	I we you they	eaten?
Has	he she it	

Yes,	I we you they	have.
	he she it	has.

No,	I we you they	haven't.
	he she it	hasn't.

### KEY VOCABULARY

#### IRREGULAR VERBS

be – was/were – been  
do – did – done  
draw – drew – drawn  
drink – drank – drunk  
drive – drove – driven

eat – ate – eaten  
fall – fell – fallen  
fly – flew – flown  
get – got – gotten  
give – gave – given

go – went – gone  
ride – rode – ridden  
see – saw – seen  
sing – sang – sung  
speak – spoke – spoken

swim – swam – swum  
take – took – taken  
wear – wore – worn  
write – wrote – written





# 5

## Present Perfect vs. Present Tense

## Present Perfect vs. Past Tense

## Since / For

- Discussing Duration of Activity
- Medical Symptoms and Problems
- Career Advancement
- Telling About Family Members

### VOCABULARY PREVIEW



1. astronaut

2. cashier

3. clerk

4. computer programmer

5. doctor/physician

6. guidance counselor

7. guitarist

8. journalist

9. manager

10. musician

11. police officer

12. president

13. salesperson

14. taxi driver

15. vice president



# How Long?

**for**

three hours  
two days  
a week  
a long time

•  
•  
•

**since**

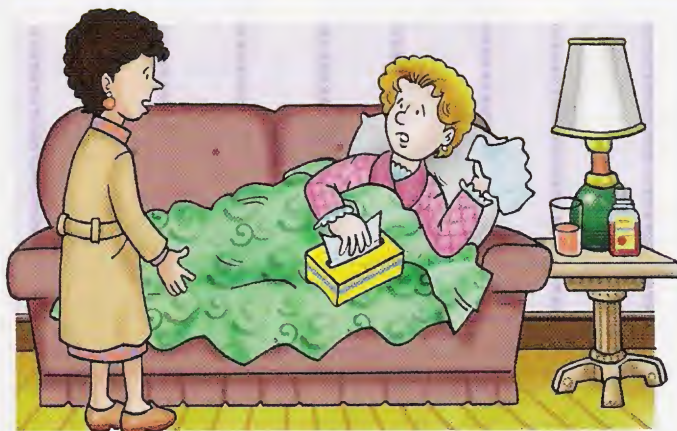
three o'clock  
yesterday afternoon  
last week  
2000

•  
•  
•



- A. How long have you known\* each other?  
B. We've known each other **for three years**.

\*know – knew – known



- A. How long have you been sick?  
B. I've been sick **since last Friday**.



1. How long have Tom and Janet known each other?  
*two years*



2. How long have Mr. and Mrs. Garcia been married?  
*1995*





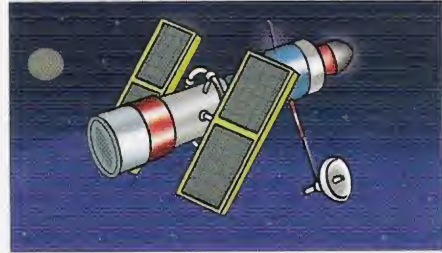
3. How long have you had a stomachache?  
*ten o'clock this morning*



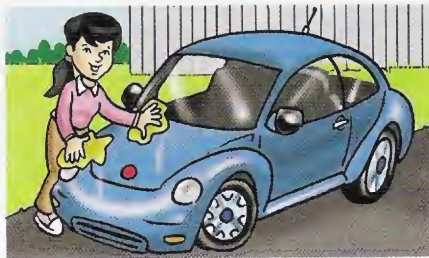
4. How long has Melanie had the measles?  
*five days*



5. How long has Ms. Bennett been a guidance counselor?  
*nineteen years*



6. How long have there been satellites in space?  
*1957*



7. How long have you owned this car?  
*three and a half years*



8. How long has Bob owned his own house?  
*1999*



9. How long have you been interested in astronomy?  
*many years*



10. How long has Glen been interested in photography?  
*a long time*



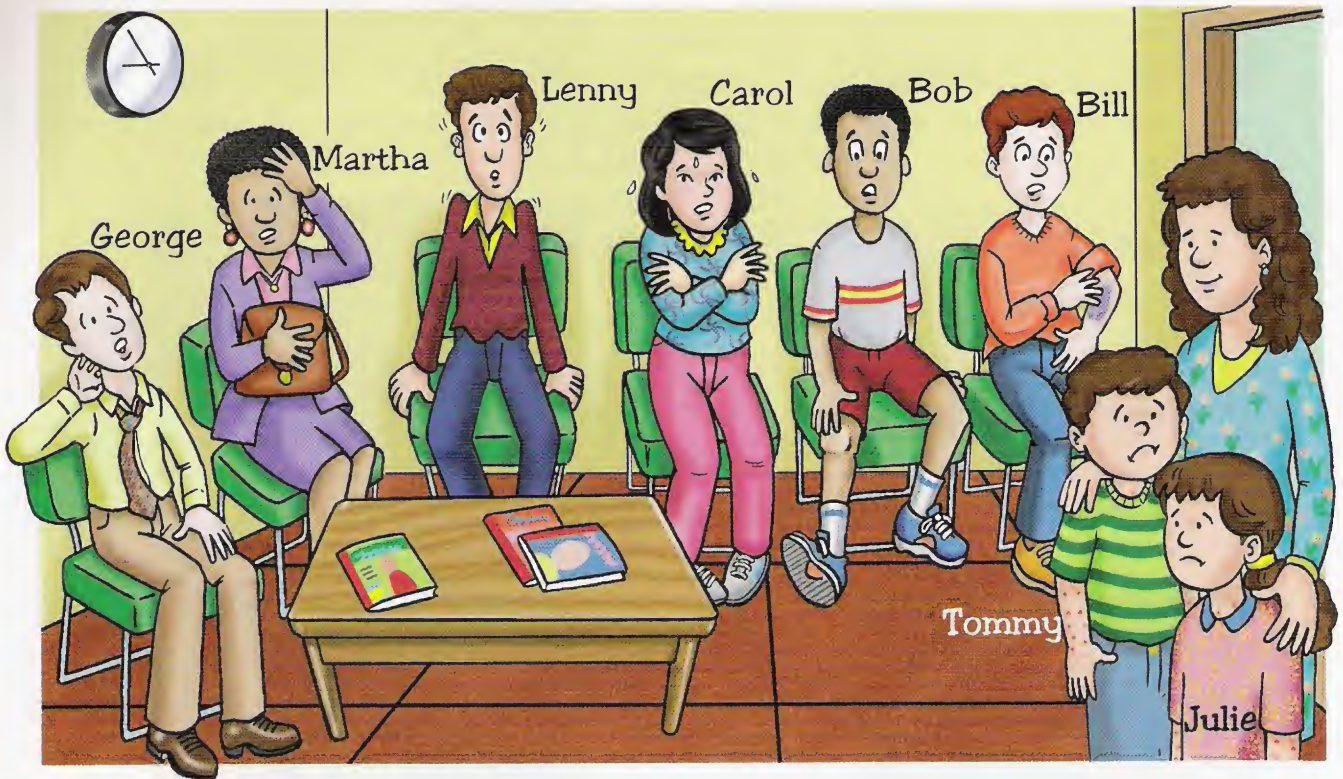
11. How long have you been here?  
*1979*



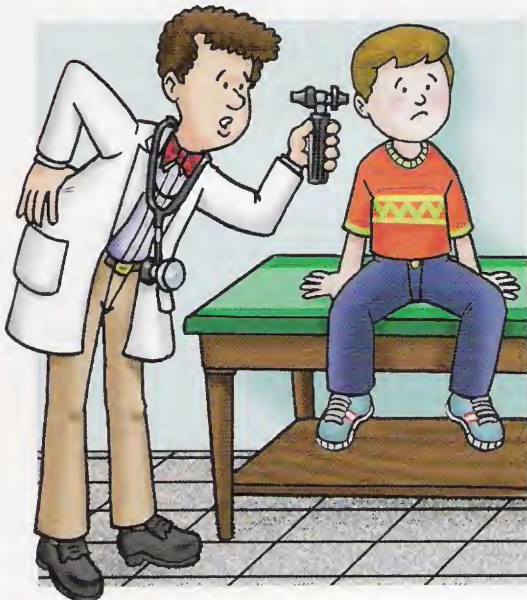
12. How long has your son had blue hair?  
*a week*



## A VERY DEDICATED DOCTOR



Dr. Fernando's waiting room is very full today. A lot of people are waiting to see him, and they're hoping that the doctor can help them. George's neck has been stiff for more than a week. Martha has had a bad headache since yesterday, and Lenny has felt dizzy since early this morning. Carol has had a high fever for two days, Bob's knee has been swollen for three weeks, Bill's arm has been black and blue since last weekend, and Tommy and Julie have had little red spots all over their bodies for the past twenty-four hours.



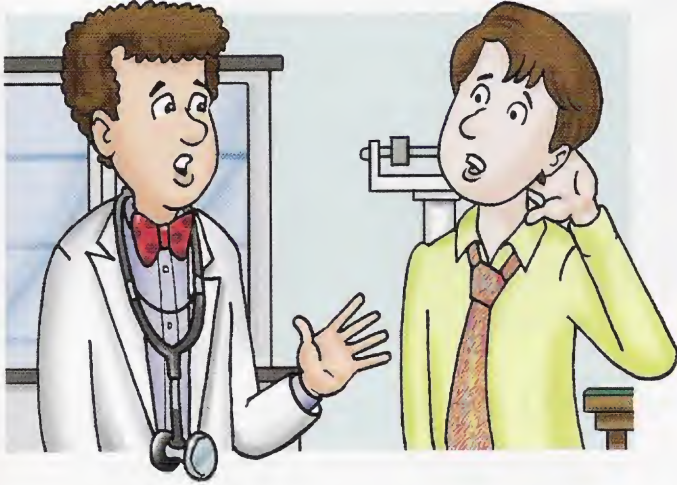
Dr. Fernando has been in the office since early this morning. He has already seen a lot of patients, and he will certainly see many more before the day is over. Dr. Fernando's patients don't know it, but he also isn't feeling well. He has had a pain in his back since last Thursday, but he hasn't taken any time to stay at home and rest. He has had a lot of patients this week, and he's a very dedicated doctor.



## ✓ READING CHECK-UP

### Q & A

Dr. Fernando's patients are talking to him about their problems. Using this model, create dialogs based on the story.



- A. So how are you feeling today, *George*?
- B. Not very well, Dr. Fernando.
- A. What seems to be the problem?
- B. *My neck is stiff.*
- A. I see. Tell me, how long *has your neck been stiff*?
- B. *For more than a week.*

### CHOOSE

1. They've known each other since \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. 2000
  - b. three years
2. I've been interested in astronomy for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. last year
  - b. one year
3. She has been a doctor for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. two years ago
  - b. two years
4. He has had a toothache since \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. yesterday
  - b. two days
5. We've been here for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. one hour
  - b. one o'clock
6. There have been two robberies in our neighborhood since \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. one month
  - b. last month
7. My grandparents have owned this house for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. a long time
  - b. many years ago
8. They've been in love since \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. last spring
  - b. three months

### CHOOSE

1. My right arm has been very \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. dizzy
  - b. stiff
2. My son has a high \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. fever
  - b. pain
3. Tell me, how long has your knee been \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. nauseous
  - b. swollen
4. Ted's leg has been black and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. blue
  - b. red
5. Dr. Fernando, there are several patients in the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. past 24 hours
  - b. waiting room
6. Look! I have spots all over my \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. measles
  - b. body



## Since I Was a Little Girl



- A. Do you know how to ski?
- B. Yes. I've known how to ski **since I was a little girl.**



- A. Are you two engaged?
- B. Yes. We've been engaged **since we finished college.**



1. Does your sister Jennifer play the cello?  
*since she was eight years old*
2. Is your friend Michael a professional musician?  
*since he graduated from music school*





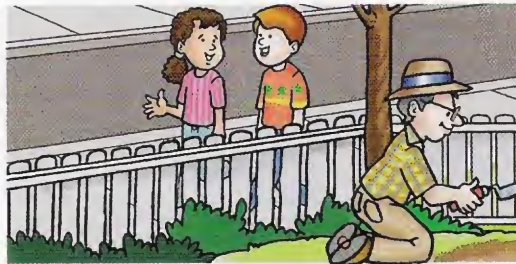
3. Do you have a personal computer?  
*since I started high school*



5. Is Paul interested in Russian history?  
*since he visited Moscow*



7. Do you like jazz?  
*since I was a teenager*



9. Do you know Mr. Wilson?  
*since I was a little boy*



11. Are you afraid of boats?  
*since I saw "Titanic"*



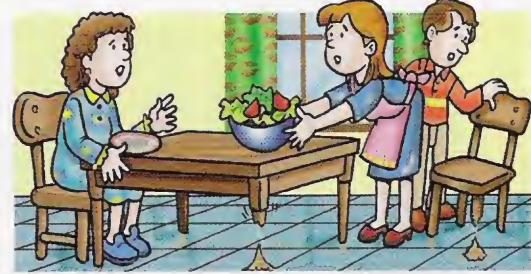
4. Are you interested in modern art?  
*since I read about Picasso*



6. Does Timmy know how to count to ten?  
*since he was two years old*



8. Do you own your own business?  
*since I got out of the army*



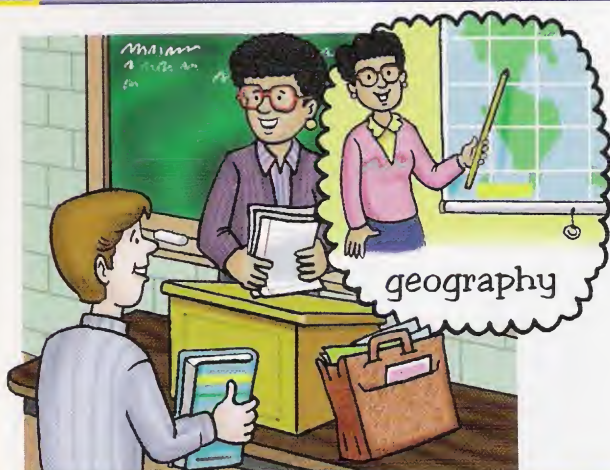
10. Do you have termites?  
*since we bought the house*



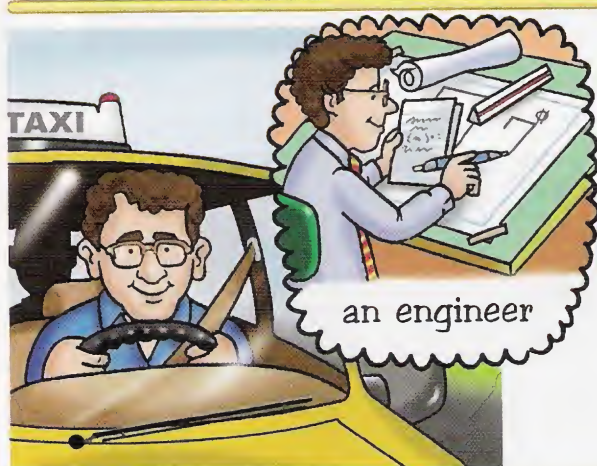
12. Do your children know about "the birds and the bees"?\*  
*since they were nine years old*



# Have You Always Taught History?



- A. Have you always taught history?
- B. No. **I've taught** history for the past three years. Before that, **I taught** geography.



- A. Has Victor always been a taxi driver?
- B. No. **He's been** a taxi driver since he immigrated to this country. Before that, **he was** an engineer.



1. Have you always liked classical music?  
*the past five years*



2. Has Carlos always been the store manager?  
*last January*



3. Has Kimberly always had short hair?  
*she started her new job*



4. Has your son always wanted to be an astronaut?  
*the past five or six years*





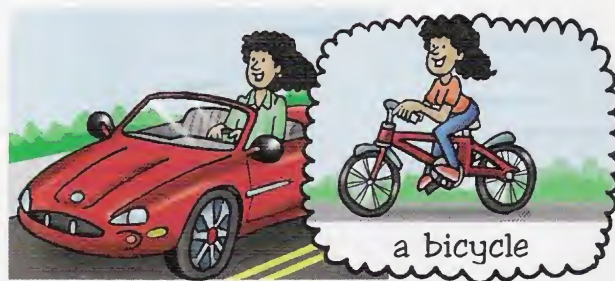
5. Has Ron always spoken with a southern accent?  
*he moved to Georgia*



7. Have you always drunk skim milk?  
*I went on a diet*



6. Have you and your wife always had a dog?  
*the last six months*



8. Has Carol always owned a sports car?  
*she won the lottery*

## How to Say It!

### Reacting to Information

Oh. I didn't know that.



Oh. I didn't realize that.



Oh. I wasn't aware of that.



Practice the conversations in this lesson again. React to information in different ways.

## How About You?



What is your present address? How long have you lived there?  
What was your last address? How long did you live there?

Who is the leader of your country? How long has he/she been the leader?  
Who was the last leader of your country? How long was he/she the leader?

Who is your English teacher now? How long has he/she been your teacher?  
Who was your last English teacher? How long was he/she your teacher?



## READING



### A WONDERFUL FAMILY

Mr. and Mrs. Patterson are very proud of their family. Their daughter, Ruth, is a very successful engineer. She has been an engineer since she finished college. Her husband's name is Pablo. They have been happily married for thirty-five years. Pablo is a professional guitarist. He has known how to play the guitar since he was four years old.

Ruth and Pablo have two children. Their son, David, is a computer programmer. He has been interested in computers since he was a teenager. Their daughter, Rita, is a physician. She has been a physician since she finished medical school in 1997.

Mr. and Mrs. Patterson also have a son, Herbert. Herbert is single. He has been a bachelor all his life. He's a famous journalist. They haven't seen him since he moved to Singapore several years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Patterson feel fortunate to have such wonderful children and grandchildren. They're very proud of them.

## ✓ READING CHECK-UP

### TRUE OR FALSE?

1. Ruth got married thirty-five years ago.
2. Ruth's husband is a professional violinist.
3. Ruth and Pablo have two teenagers.
4. The Pattersons' grandson is interested in computers.
5. Rita has been in medical school since 1997.
6. Herbert has never been married.
7. Herbert hasn't seen his parents since they moved to Singapore several years ago.

## LISTENING

Listen to the conversation and choose the answer that is true.

1. a. She doesn't have a backache now.  
b. She still has a backache.
2. a. His father is an engineer.  
b. His father isn't an engineer.
3. a. Her knee isn't swollen now.  
b. Her knee is still swollen.
4. a. He isn't a teenager.  
b. He's a teenager.
5. a. She has lived in Tokyo for five years.  
b. She lived in Tokyo for five years.
6. a. Roger lives in Cairo.  
b. Roger has lived in Cairo.
7. a. Amy went home two days ago.  
b. Amy hasn't been home for two days.
8. a. He has lived in Toronto for three years.  
b. He lived in Toronto for three years.



## WORKING THEIR WAY UP TO THE TOP



Louis is very successful. For the past six years, he has been the manager of the Big Value Supermarket on Grant Street. Louis has worked very hard to get where he is today. First, he was a clerk for two years. Then, he was a cashier for three years. After that, he was an assistant manager for five years. Finally, six years ago, he became the manager of the store. Everybody at the Big Value Supermarket is very proud of Louis. He started at the bottom, and he has worked his way up to the top.



Kate is very successful. For the past two years, she has been the president of the Marcy Company. Kate has worked very hard to get where she is today. She started her career at the Marcy Department Store in Dallas, Texas. First, she was a salesperson for three years. Then, she was the manager of the Women's Clothing Department for ten years. Then, she was the store manager for eight years. After that, she moved to New York and became a vice president. Finally, two years ago, she became the president. Everybody at the Marcy Company is very proud of Kate. She started at the bottom, and she has worked her way up to the top.

## ✓ READING CHECK-UP

### TRUE, FALSE, OR MAYBE?

Answer True, False, or Maybe (if the answer isn't in the story).

1. Louis started as a cashier at the Big Value Supermarket.
2. He has worked there for sixteen years.
3. All employees at the Big Value Supermarket start at the bottom.
4. Kate has been the manager of the Women's Clothing Department in Dallas for ten years.
5. The Women's Clothing Department was on the bottom floor of the store.
6. Kate hasn't been a vice president for two years.



## Writing

Write a story about your English teacher.

How long have you known him/her?  
How long has he/she been an English teacher?  
What did he/she do before that? How long?

Where does he/she live?  
How long has he/she lived there?  
Has he/she lived anywhere else? Where?  
How long?

Besides teaching English, what is your English teacher interested in?  
How long has he/she been interested in that?



## ROLE PLAY *It's Been a Long Time*



- A. George!
- B. Tony! I can't believe it's you! I haven't seen you in years.
- A. That's right, George. It's been a long time. How have you been?
- B. Fine. And how about YOU?
- A. Everything's fine with me, too.
- B. Tell me, Tony, do you still live on Main Street?
- A. No. I haven't lived on Main Street for several years. I live on River Road now. And how about YOU? Do you still live on Central Avenue?
- B. No. I haven't lived on Central Avenue since 1995. I live on Park Boulevard now.
- A. Tell me, George, are you still a barber?
- B. No. I haven't been a barber for several years. I'm a computer programmer now. And how about YOU? Are you still a painter?
- A. No. I haven't been a painter for a long time. I'm a carpenter now.
- B. Tell me, Tony, do you still play the saxophone?
- A. No. I haven't played the saxophone for many years. And how about YOU? Do you still go fishing on Saturday mornings?
- B. No. I haven't gone fishing on Saturday mornings since I got married.
- A. Well, George, I'm afraid I have to go now. We should get together soon.
- B. Good idea, Tony. It's been a long time.



Pretend that it's ten years from now. You're walking along the street and suddenly you meet a student who was in your English class. Try this conversation. Remember, you haven't seen this person for ten years.

A. \_\_\_\_\_!

B. \_\_\_\_\_! I can't believe it's you! I haven't seen you in years.

A. That's right, \_\_\_\_\_. It's been a long time. How have you been?

B. Fine. And how about YOU?

A. Everything's fine with me, too.

B. Tell me, \_\_\_\_\_, do you still live on \_\_\_\_\_?

A. No. I haven't lived on \_\_\_\_\_ (for/since) \_\_\_\_\_. I live on \_\_\_\_\_ now. And how about YOU? Do you still live on \_\_\_\_\_?

B. No. I haven't lived on \_\_\_\_\_ (for/since) \_\_\_\_\_. I live on \_\_\_\_\_ now.

A. Tell me, \_\_\_\_\_, are you still (a/an) \_\_\_\_\_?

B. No. I haven't been (a/an) \_\_\_\_\_ (for/since) \_\_\_\_\_. I'm (a/an) \_\_\_\_\_ now. And how about YOU? Are you still (a/an) \_\_\_\_\_?

A. No. I haven't been (a/an) \_\_\_\_\_ (for/since) \_\_\_\_\_. I'm (a/an) \_\_\_\_\_ now.

B. Tell me, \_\_\_\_\_, do you still \_\_\_\_\_?

A. No. I haven't \_\_\_\_\_ (for/since) \_\_\_\_\_. And how about YOU?  
Do you still \_\_\_\_\_?

B. No. I haven't \_\_\_\_\_ (for/since) \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Well, \_\_\_\_\_, I'm afraid I have to go now. We should get together soon.

B. Good idea, \_\_\_\_\_. It's been a long time.



## PRONUNCIATION *Reduced have & has*

Listen. Then say it.

How long have you been sick?

How long has Ms. Bennett been a teacher?

Bob has been the manager for six months.

Say it. Then listen.

How long have you known each other?

How long has Mr. Perkins had a stomachache?

Kate has been the president for the past two years.



Write in your journal about your activities and interests. What sport or musical instrument do you play? How long have you known how to play it? Why do you like it? What other things are you interested in? How long have you been interested in those things? Why do you like them?



## CHAPTER SUMMARY

### GRAMMAR

#### SINCE/FOR

We've known each other	since	three o'clock. yesterday afternoon. last week. 2000. we were in high school.
	for	three hours. two days. a week. a long time.

#### PRESENT PERFECT VS. PRESENT TENSE

I know how to ski.

I've known how to ski since I was a little girl.

#### PRESENT PERFECT VS. PAST TENSE

Victor was an engineer.

He's been a taxi driver since he immigrated.

### KEY VOCABULARY

#### OCCUPATIONS

astronaut  
barber  
carpenter  
cashier  
clerk  
computer programmer  
doctor/physician  
engineer  
guidance counselor

guitarist  
journalist  
manager  
musician  
painter  
police officer  
president  
salesperson  
taxi driver  
vice president

#### MEDICAL CARE

black and blue  
dizzy  
doctor  
fever  
headache  
measles  
pain  
patient  
physician  
stiff  
stomachache  
swollen

#### SUBJECTS

astronomy  
geography  
history  
music  
photography



## "24/7"

### 24 Hours a Day/7 Days a Week

Work schedules are changing all over the world

**M**ore and more companies around the world are operating twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. Many of these companies do business with companies in other time zones around the world. Other companies sell products to customers worldwide. In an age of instant communication by telephone, by fax, and over the Internet, many businesses must stay open all the time to serve their customers. International banks, computer companies, manufacturing companies, and businesses that sell their products over the World Wide Web are examples of such companies.

Employees of these "24/7" companies have seen changes in their work schedules in recent years. About twenty percent of employees don't work on a traditional "9 to 5" daytime schedule anymore. Their companies have switched them to other shifts, such as 3:00 P.M. to 11:00 P.M., or 11:00 P.M. to 7:00 A.M. In the past, many factory workers, doctors and nurses, police, firefighters, and others had these shifts, but now many office workers have also started to work during these hours.

Many local businesses have adjusted their hours to serve the employees of these companies. More and more supermarkets are open 24 hours a day. Restaurants and coffee shops close later and open earlier. And businesses such as photocopy centers, health clubs, laundromats, and even some child-care centers are always open.

*Describe the work schedules of people you know. Are there any "24/7" businesses in your area? What's your opinion about these businesses and their employees' work schedules?*



*A sign of the times*



*The night shift*



*A typical night at the office*



*A health club that's open 24 hours a day*



*A coffee shop that never closes*



*Late-night shopper at the supermarket*



## AROUND THE WORLD

### Unique Jobs

Some jobs are unique. They exist only in certain countries.



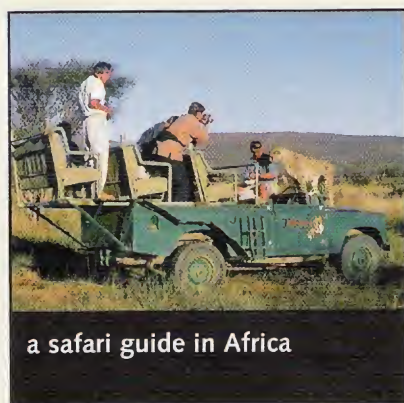
a subway pusher in Japan



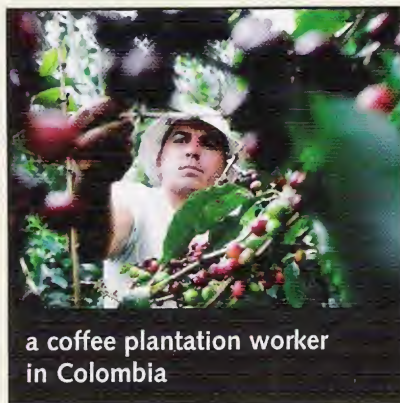
a tulip farmer in Holland



a reindeer herder in Siberia



a safari guide in Africa



a coffee plantation worker in Colombia



a dog day-care worker in California

What unique jobs do you know? In what countries do these jobs exist?

## Interview

**Mr. and Mrs. Roberto Souza have two children, ages two and four. Mr. Souza works the day shift at a manufacturing company, and Mrs. Souza works at night in an office. Their lives are certainly busy!**



**Q: Mr. Souza, can you describe your typical day?**

**A:** I get up at 5:30 A.M. I take a shower, eat breakfast, and make my lunch. Sometimes I do some laundry before I go to work. I leave the house at 6:30 A.M.

**Q: Is anyone in your house awake when you leave?**

**A:** No. Everyone is still asleep. I work from 7:00 A.M. until 3:00 P.M. After work, I pick up my kids at their grandmother's apartment. Usually we go food shopping and then we go home to make dinner. My wife has already left for work. I play with the kids, we eat dinner, and then I put the kids to bed. I'm normally asleep by 10:00 P.M.

**Q: And Mrs. Souza, what about your day?**

**A:** The kids and I get up at 7:00. We eat breakfast, and then they play while I do some housework. Sometimes we go to the park or we visit family or friends. Other times we go shopping. I take the kids to my mother's apartment at 2:00 P.M., and I'm at work by 3:00 P.M. I come home at 11:30 P.M. That's my day!

**Q: It sounds exhausting! When do you have time to see your husband?**

**A:** Sometimes he waits for me to come home, but usually he has already gone to bed. Believe it or not, we really see each other only on the weekends.

**Q: Mr. Souza, what's the most difficult thing about your work schedule?**

**A:** Communication. We leave each other notes and messages about bills, shopping, doctor's appointments, and everything else.

**Q: And tell me, Mrs. Souza, is there anything good about these work schedules?**

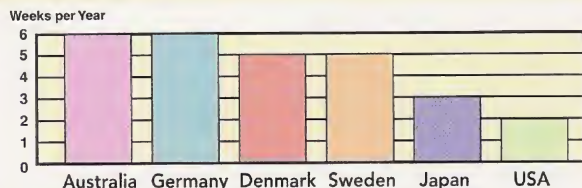
**A:** Yes. The children are always with a parent or a grandparent. They don't have to go to daycare, which is expensive. We know these schedules won't last forever. When the children are both in school, maybe we can each have a daytime job. I hope so!



## FACT FILE

### Vacation Time in Different Countries

Employees in different countries have different amounts of vacation time. What's the typical amount of vacation time employees receive in different countries you know? How do people usually spend their vacation time?



## LISTENING

Hi Sam...

### Office Voice Mail

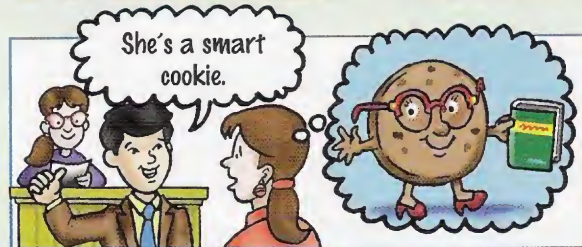
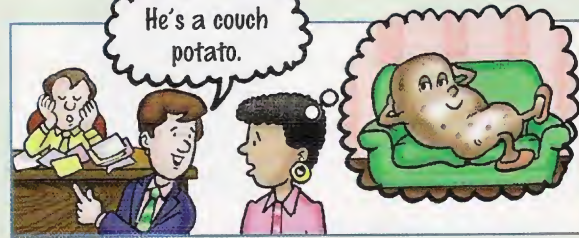
Has Sam . . .

- 1 written a note to Mrs. Wilson?
- 2 called Mr. Chen?
- 3 sent an e-mail about the meeting?
- 4 spoken to the custodian?
- 5 made a list of the employees?
- 6 given the list to Ms. Baxter?
- 7 taken the package to the post office?

Yes No

1	___	___
2	___	___
3	___	___
4	___	___
5	___	___
6	___	___
7	___	___

## FUN with IDIOMS



### Do You Know These Expressions?

- |  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| <u>  d  </u> 1. My new co-worker is a real peach.              | a. He's funny.        |
| <u>     </u> 2. She's the top banana in our company.           | b. He's afraid.       |
| <u>     </u> 3. He's a real ham at office parties.             | c. She's intelligent. |
| <u>     </u> 4. He's a couch potato.                           | d. He's nice.         |
| <u>     </u> 5. She's a smart cookie.                          | e. He's lazy.         |
| <u>     </u> 6. He wants to ask for a raise, but he's chicken. | f. She's the boss.    |



## We've Got Mail!

Dear Side by Side,

We are students in Mr. Smith's class at the English Language Center, and we are very confused! We just don't understand the present perfect tense. We don't have this tense in our languages. We don't know when to use it, and we really don't like all these past participles, such as "given" and "driven." Why do we need this tense anyway? Why can't we just use the tenses we already know?

Sincerely,

"Perfectly Happy with the Present and the Past"

Dear "Perfectly Happy,"

The present perfect tense has always been difficult for learners of English. We'll try to explain it to you with some examples.

We use the present perfect tense to talk about:

- things that happened (or didn't happen) sometime in the past, but the exact time isn't important. For example:

I have (I've) already seen that movie.\*  
He has (He's) never ridden a motorcycle.  
She hasn't gone to the bank yet.

\* If the exact time IS important, we use the past tense: "I saw a movie yesterday."

- things that happened many times in the past. For example:

I have (I've) driven trucks for many years.

We have (We've) eaten lunch there many times.

- things that happened in the past and are still happening in the present. For example:

I have (I've) known them for two years.

She has (She's) been sick since last Thursday.

They have (They've) lived here for a year.

It's interesting how different languages express time in different ways, and we can understand why this tense is difficult for you. In your languages, you might say:

✗ I live here since last year.

✗ I am living here since last year.

✗ I lived here since last year.

In English, these are all wrong. Sorry! The correct way to say this is:

✓ I have (I've) lived here since last year.

This means "I lived here before, and I still live here now."

So that's why we need the present perfect tense in English. Thanks for your question, and good luck!

Sincerely,

Side by Side

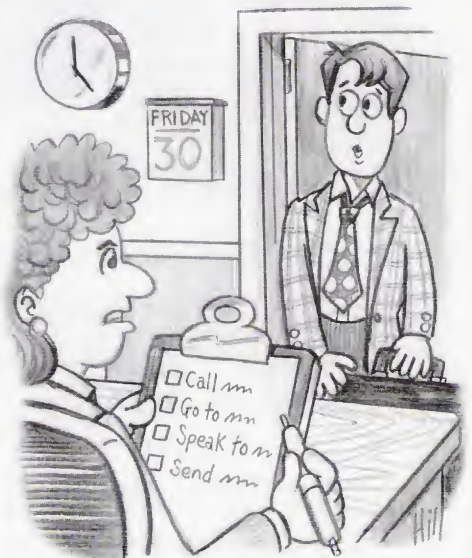


## Global Exchange

Alex32: I'm sorry I haven't written for a while. I've been very busy. I've taken four exams this week, and I have to take one more tomorrow. This weekend I'm going to relax. I'm going to see the new Julia Richards movie. (My sister saw it last week, and she says it's one of the best movies she's ever seen.) I'm also going to eat dinner with my family at a new Indian restaurant. I'm looking forward to it. We haven't been to a restaurant in a long time, and I've never eaten Indian food. And I'm going to visit our city's modern art museum. Believe it or not, I've lived here all my life, and I've never gone there! So, how have you been? Have you seen any movies recently? Have you eaten at any restaurants? Have you gone to any interesting places?

Tell a keypal about some things you've done recently.

## What Are They Saying?





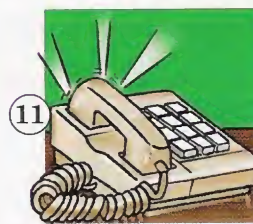
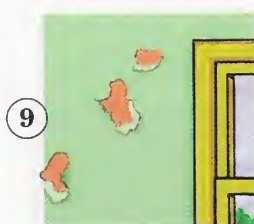


# 6

## Present Perfect Continuous Tense

- Discussing Duration of Activity
- Reporting Household Repair Problems
- Describing Tasks Accomplished
- Reassuring Someone
- Describing Experiences
- Job Interviews

### VOCABULARY PREVIEW



1. ask for a raise
2. complain
3. date
4. direct traffic

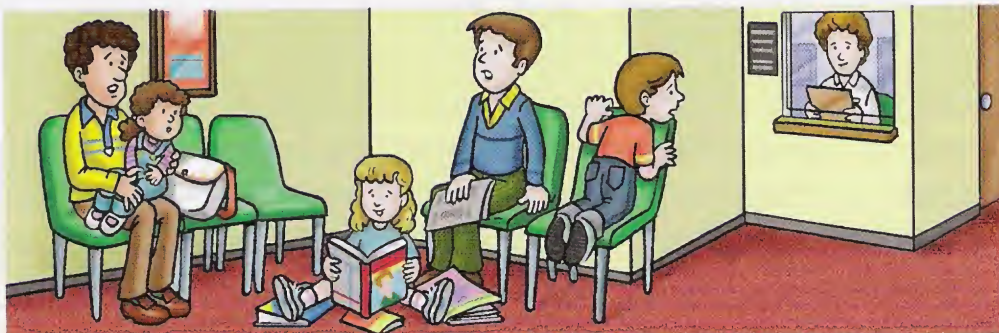
5. do sit-ups
6. leak
7. look for
8. mend

9. peel
10. pick apples
11. ring
12. stand in line



# How Long Have You Been Waiting?

(I have)	I've	} been working.
(We have)	We've	
(You have)	You've	
(They have)	They've	
(He has)	He's	}
(She has)	She's	
(It has)	It's	



A. How long have you been waiting?

B. I've been waiting **for two hours**.



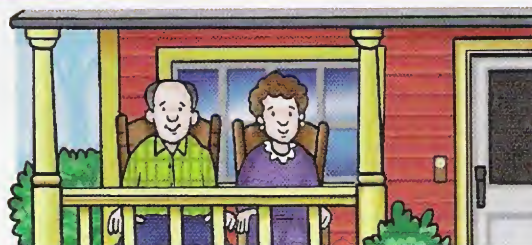
A. How long has your neighbor's dog been barking?

B. It's been barking **since this morning**.



1. How long has Yasmin been studying English?

*eight months*



2. How long have Mr. and Mrs. Green been living on School Street?

*1994*





3. How long has the phone been ringing?  
*two minutes*



4. How long have you been feeling bad?  
*yesterday morning*



5. How long have we been driving?  
*five hours*



6. How long has it been snowing?  
*late last night*



7. How long has Ted been having problems with his back?  
*high school*



8. How long have you been practicing the piano?  
*half an hour*



9. How long have Barry and Susan been dating?  
*three and a half years*



10. How long has your baby son been crying?  
*early this morning*



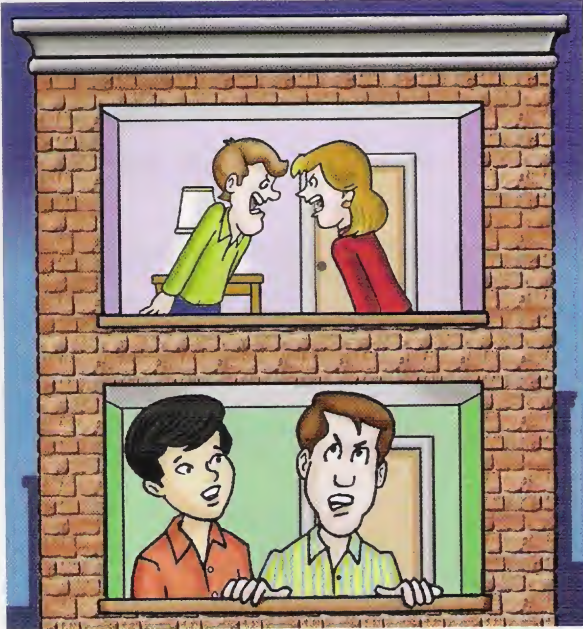
11. How long have I been running?  
*twenty minutes*



12. How long have we been jogging?  
*about an hour*



# They've Been Arguing All Day



\*Or: all morning / all afternoon / all evening / all night

Have	{ I we you they }	been working?
Has	{ he she it }	

- A. What are your neighbors doing?  
 B. They're arguing.  
 A. Have they been arguing for a long time?  
 B. Yes, they have. They've been arguing all day.\*



1. *you*  
studying



2. *Gary*  
exercising



3. *Brenda*  
waiting for the bus



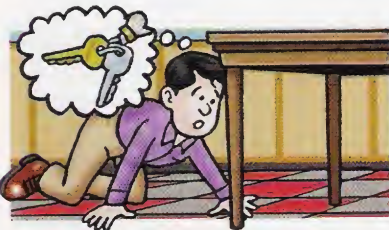
4. *your parents*  
watching the news



5. *your car*  
making strange noises



6. *Officer Lopez*  
directing traffic



7. *Jim*  
looking for his keys



8. *you and your friends*  
standing in line for  
concert tickets



- 9.



## READING



### APARTMENT PROBLEMS

Mr. and Mrs. Banks have been having a lot of problems in their apartment recently. For several weeks their bedroom ceiling has been leaking, their refrigerator hasn't been working, and the paint in their hallway has been peeling. In addition, they have been taking cold showers since last week because their water heater hasn't been working, and they haven't been sleeping at night because the heating system has been making strange noises.

Mr. and Mrs. Banks are furious. They have been calling the manager of their apartment building every day and complaining about their problems. He has been promising to help them, but they have been waiting for more than a week, and he still hasn't fixed anything at all.

## ✓ READING CHECK-UP

### Q & A

Mr. and Mrs. Banks are calling the manager of their apartment building for the first time about each of the problems in their apartment. Using this model, create dialogs based on the story.

- A. Hello.
- B. Hello. This is *Mrs. Banks*.
- A. Yes, *Mrs. Banks*. What can I do for you?
- B. We're having a problem with *our bedroom ceiling*.
- A. Oh? What's the problem?
- B. *It's leaking*.
- A. I see. Tell me, how long *has it been leaking*?
- B. *It's been leaking for about an hour*.
- A. All right, *Mrs. Banks*. I'll take care of it as soon as I can.
- B. Thank you.



### How About You?



Have you been having problems in your apartment or house recently? Tell about some problems you've been having.



## No Wonder They're Tired!



- A. You look tired. What have you been doing?
- B. I've been writing letters since nine o'clock this morning.
- A. Really? How many letters have you written?
- B. Believe it or not, I've already written fifteen letters.
- A. You're kidding! Fifteen letters?! NO WONDER you're tired!



- A. Anthony looks tired. What has he been doing?
- B. He's been making pizzas since ten o'clock this morning.
- A. Really? How many pizzas has he made?
- B. Believe it or not, he's already made seventy-five pizzas.
- A. You're kidding! Seventy-five pizzas?! NO WONDER he's tired!

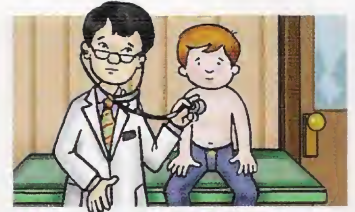




1. *you*  
*plant flowers*



2. *Ms. Perkins*  
*give piano lessons*



3. *Dr. Chen*  
*see patients*



4. *your grandmother*  
*mend socks*



5. *you*  
*pick apples*



6. *Tom and Sally*  
*write thank-you notes*



7. *Chester*  
*take photographs*



8. *Thelma*  
*draw pictures*



9. *you*  
*go to job interviews*



10. *Jackie*  
*clean cages*



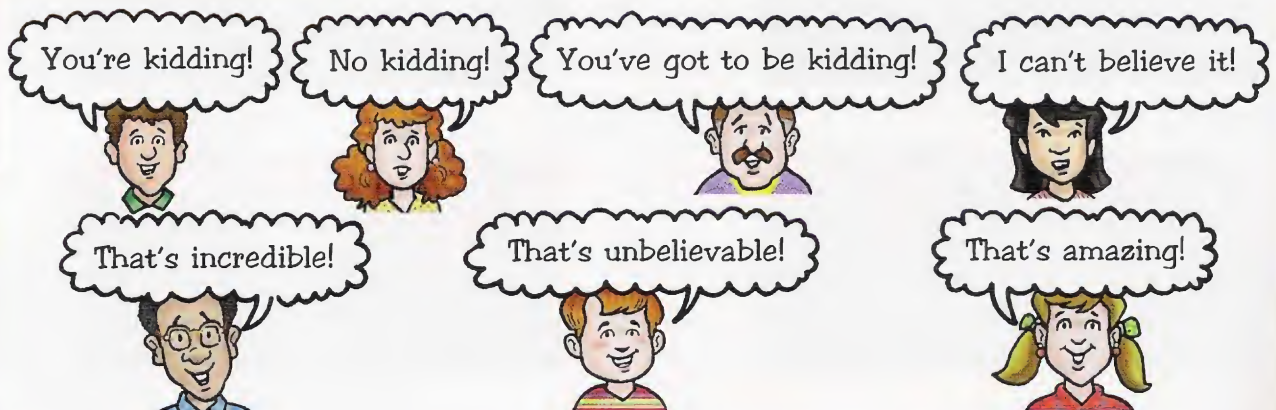
11. *Rick*  
*do sit-ups*



12. *Dr. Harris*  
*deliver babies*

## How to Say It!

### Expressing Surprise



Practice the conversations in this lesson again. Express surprise in different ways.



# There's Nothing to Be Nervous About!



A. I'm nervous.

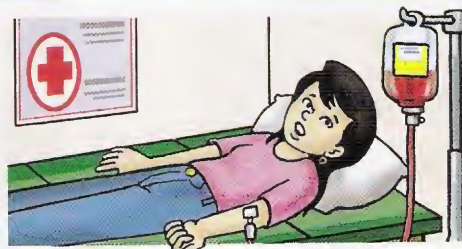
B. Why?

A. I'm going to **fly in an airplane** tomorrow, and I've never **flown in an airplane** before.

B. Don't worry! I've been **flying in airplanes** for years. And believe me, there's nothing to be nervous about!



1. drive downtown



2. give blood



3. buy a used car



4. do a chemistry experiment



5. run\* in a marathon



6. go to a job interview

\*run – ran – run

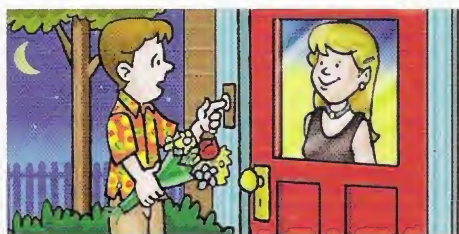




7. *speak at a meeting*



9. *take a karate lesson*



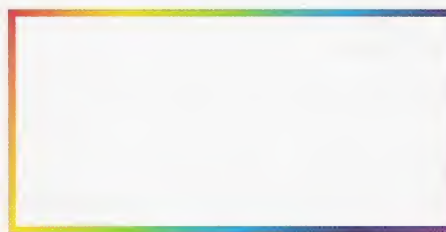
11. *go out on a date*



8. *sing in front of an audience*



10. *ask for a raise*



12.

## INTERVIEW *Have You Ever ... ?*

Interview other students in your class about experiences they have had. Ask these questions and make up your own questions. Then tell the class about these experiences.



Have you ever met a famous person?  
(Who did you meet?)

Have you ever spoken at a meeting?  
(Where did you speak? What did you say?)

Have you ever been in the hospital?  
(Why were you there?)

Have you ever lost something important or  
valuable?  
(What did you lose?)

Have you ever been very embarrassed?  
(What happened?)

Have you ever been in an accident?  
(What happened?)



## ROLE PLAY *At a Job Interview*

Complete this conversation and act it out with another student.



- A. Tell me, (Mr./Ms./Mrs./Miss \_\_\_\_\_), how long have you been living in \_\_\_\_\_?
- B. I've been living in \_\_\_\_\_ (for/since) \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. And where else have you lived?
- B. I've also lived in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Oh. How long did you live there?
- B. I lived there for \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Okay. I see here on your resume that you're studying \_\_\_\_\_.
- B. That's correct.
- A. How long have you been studying \_\_\_\_\_?
- B. (For/Since) \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Where?
- B. At \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Tell me about your work experience. Where do you work now?
- B. I work at \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. How long have you been working there?
- B. I've been working there (for/since) \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. And what do you do there?
- B. I \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. And where did you work before that?
- B. I worked at \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. How long did you work there?
- B. For \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. What did you do?
- B. I \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Well, I don't have any more questions.
- B. I appreciate the opportunity to meet with you. Thank you very much.
- A. It's been a pleasure. We'll call you soon.



## READING

### IT'S BEEN A LONG DAY



Frank has been assembling cameras since 7 A.M., and he's very tired. He has assembled 19 cameras today, and he has NEVER assembled that many cameras in one day before! He has to assemble only one more camera, and then he can go home. He's really glad. It's been a long day.



Julie has been typing letters since 9 A.M., and she's very tired. She has typed 25 letters today, and she has NEVER typed that many letters in one day before! She has to type only one more letter, and then she can go home. She's really glad. It's been a very long day.



Officer Jackson has been writing parking tickets since 8 A.M., and he's exhausted! He has written 211 parking tickets today, and he has NEVER written that many parking tickets in one day before! He has to write only one more parking ticket, and then he can go home. He's really glad. It's been an extremely long day.

## ✓ READING CHECK-UP

### Q & A

Co-workers are talking with Frank, Julie, and Officer Jackson. Using this model, create dialogs based on the story.

- A. *Frank, you look tired.*
- B. *I am. I've been assembling cameras since 7 A.M.*
- A. *Really? How many cameras have you assembled?*
- B. *Believe it or not, I've already assembled 19 cameras today.*
- A. *That's a lot of cameras!*
- B. *I know. I've never assembled that many cameras in one day before!*



## LISTENING

### WHICH WORD DO YOU HEAR?

Listen and choose the correct answer.

- |               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| 1. a. gone    | b. going   |
| 2. a. written | b. writing |
| 3. a. seen    | b. seeing  |
| 4. a. taken   | b. taking  |
| 5. a. given   | b. giving  |
| 6. a. driven  | b. driving |

### WHO IS SPEAKING?

Listen and decide who is speaking.

- |                               |                     |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. a. a landlord              | b. a boss           |
| 2. a. a student               | b. a teacher        |
| 3. a. a singer                | b. a dentist        |
| 4. a. a window washer         | b. a baby-sitter    |
| 5. a. a doctor                | b. a bookkeeper     |
| 6. a. a movie theater cashier | b. a police officer |



## PRONUNCIATION Reduced for

Listen. Then say it.

I've been working for two hours.

She's been waiting for the bus.

Have you been studying for a long time?

Say it. Then listen.

He's been jogging for thirty minutes.

We've been looking for our keys.

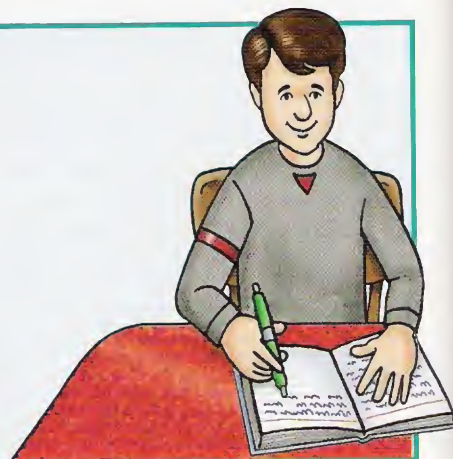
Has she been exercising for a long time?



Write in your journal about places where you have lived, worked, and gone to school.

Where do you live now? How long have you been living there? Where else have you lived? How long did you live there?

Where do you work or go to school now? How long have you been working or going to school there? Where else have you worked or gone to school? How long did you work or study there? What did you do? What did you study?



## CHAPTER SUMMARY

### GRAMMAR

#### PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

(I have)	I've	been working.	Have	I	been working?	Yes,	I	have.
(We have)	We've			we			we	
(You have)	You've		Has	you			you	
(They have)	They've			they			they	
(He has)	He's			he			he	has.
(She has)	She's			she			she	
(It has)	It's			it			it	

### KEY VOCABULARY

#### ACTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

argue	deliver <i>babies</i>	fly	live	practice	study
ask for a <i>raise</i>	direct traffic	give blood	look for	promise	take a <i>karate</i>
assemble	do a <i>chemistry</i>	give <i>piano</i> lessons	lose	ring	lesson
bark	experiment	go out on a date	make <i>pizzas</i>	run	take photographs
buy	do sit-ups	go to a job interview	make <i>strange</i>	see patients	type
call	draw pictures	have a problem with	<i>noises</i>	sing	wait
clean	drive	have problems with	mend <i>socks</i>	sleep	wait for
complain	exercise	help	peel	snow	watch <i>the news</i>
cry	feel bad	jog	pick <i>apples</i>	speak	work
date	fix	leak	plant <i>flowers</i>	stand in line	write <i>thank-you</i>
					<i>notes</i>





# 7

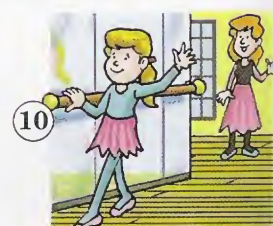
## Gerunds

## Infinitives

## Review: Present Perfect and Present Perfect Continuous Tenses

- Discussing Recreation Preferences
- Discussing Things You Dislike Doing
- Habits
- Describing Talents and Skills
- Telling About Important Decisions

### VOCABULARY PREVIEW



1. enjoy/like

2. hate/can't stand

3. avoid

4. begin/start

5. continue/keep on

6. quit/stop

7. consider/think about

8. decide

9. learn

10. practice



# My Favorite Way to Relax

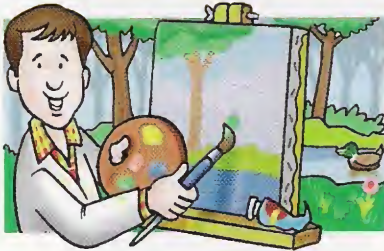
to watch  
to dance  
to swim

watching  
dancing  
swimming



A. Do you **like to watch TV**?

B. Yes. I **enjoy watching TV** very much.  
**Watching TV** is my favorite way to relax.



1. *you*  
*paint*



2. *Beverly*  
*knit*



3. *Kevin*  
*swim*



4. *your parents*  
*play golf*



5. *you and your friends*  
*dance*



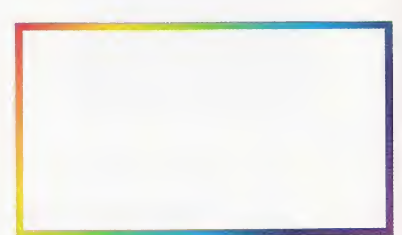
6. *you*  
*listen to music*



7. *Hector*  
*go to the movies*



8. *Valerie*  
*browse the web*



9.



## ENJOYING LIFE



Howard enjoys reading. He likes to read in the park. He likes to read in the library. He even likes to read in the bathtub! As you can see, reading is a very important part of Howard's life.



Patty enjoys singing. She likes to sing in school. She likes to sing in church. She even likes to sing in the shower! As you can see, singing is a very important part of Patty's life.



Brenda enjoys watching TV. She likes to watch TV in the living room. She likes to watch TV in bed. She even likes to watch TV in department stores! As you can see, watching TV is a very important part of Brenda's life.



Tom enjoys talking about politics. He likes to talk about politics with his friends. He likes to talk about politics with his parents. He even likes to talk about politics with his barber! As you can see, talking about politics is a very important part of Tom's life.

## ✓ READING CHECK-UP

### Q & A

The people in the story are introducing themselves to you at a party. Using this model, create dialogs based on the story.

- A. Hello. My name is *Howard*.
- B. Nice to meet you. My name is \_\_\_\_\_.  
Are you enjoying the party?
- A. Not really. To tell you the truth, I'd rather be *reading*.
- B. Oh? Do you like to *read*?
- A. Oh, yes. I enjoy *reading* very much.
- B. I like to *read*, too. In fact, *reading* is my favorite way to relax.
- A. Mine, too. Tell me, what do you like to *read*?
- B. I like to *read books about famous people*. How about you?
- A. I enjoy *reading short stories*.
- B. Well, please excuse me. I have to go now. It was nice meeting you.
- A. Nice meeting you, too.





# She Hates to Drive Downtown

<b>like to work</b>	<b>hate to work</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>like working</b>	<b>hate working</b>	<b>avoid working</b>



A. Does Helen **like** **{ to drive driving }** downtown?

B. No. She **hates** **{ to drive driving }**\* downtown.

She **avoids driving** downtown whenever she can.

\* Or: can't stand **{ to drive driving }**



1. Albert  
travel by plane



2. you  
go to the mall



3. your parents  
eat at fast-food restaurants



4. Carmen  
sit in the sun



5. you and your friends  
talk about politics



6. Kathy  
use her cell phone



7. you  
wear a suit and tie

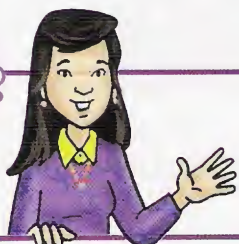


8. the president  
talk to reporters



9.

**How About You?**



What do you enjoy doing?  
What do you avoid doing whenever you can?



## BAD HABITS



Jill's co-workers always tell her to stop eating junk food. They think that eating junk food is unhealthy. Jill knows that, but she still keeps on eating junk food. She wants to stop, but she can't. Eating junk food is a habit she just can't break.



Jennifer's parents always tell her to stop interrupting people while they're talking. They think that interrupting people is very rude. Jennifer knows that, but she still keeps on interrupting people. She wants to stop, but she can't. Interrupting people is a habit she just can't break.



Vincent's friends always tell him to stop gossiping. They think that gossiping isn't nice. Vincent knows that, but he still keeps on gossiping. He wants to stop, but he can't. Gossiping is a habit he just can't break.



Walter's wife always tells him to stop talking about business all the time. She thinks that talking about business all the time is boring. Walter knows that, but he still keeps on talking about business. He wants to stop, but he can't. Talking about business is a habit he just can't break.

## ✓ READING CHECK-UP

### Q & A

You're talking with the people in the story about their bad habits. Using this model, create dialogs based on the story.

- A. *Jill?*
- B. *Yes?*
- A. *You know . . . I don't mean to be critical, but I really think you should stop eating junk food.*
- B. *Oh?*
- A. *Yes. Eating junk food is unhealthy. Don't you think so?*
- B. *You're right. The truth is . . . I want to stop, but I can't. Eating junk food is a habit I just can't break.*



### How About You?

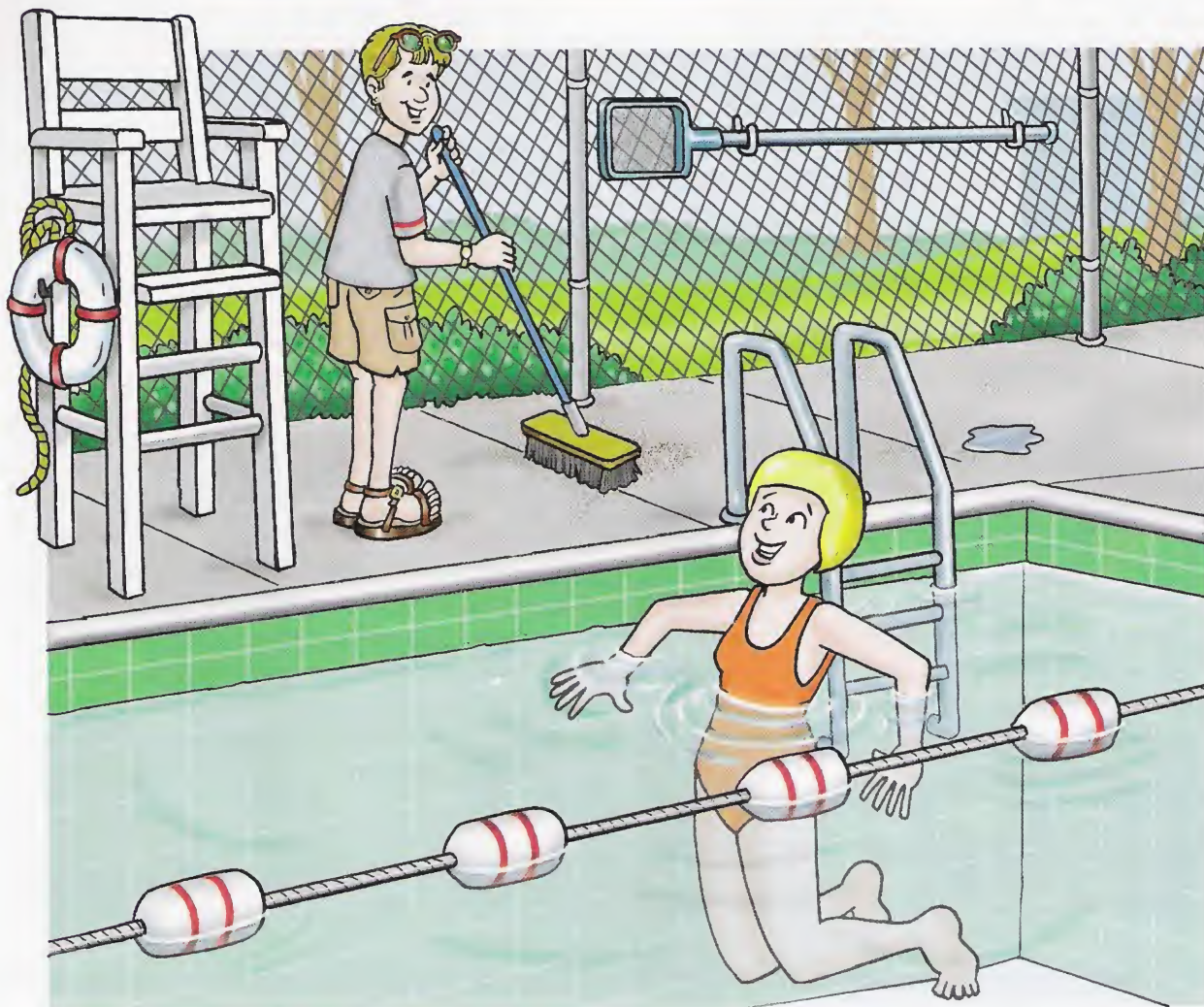


Do you have any habits you "just can't break"?  
Tell about them.



## How Did You Learn to Swim So Well?

{ start to swim  
start swimming } { learn to swim  
—— } { ——  
practice swimming }



- A. How did you **learn to swim** so well?
- B. Well, I **started** { **to swim**  
**swimming** } when I was young,  
and I've been **swimming** ever since.
- A. I envy you. I've never **swum** before.
- B. I'll be glad to teach you how.
- A. Thank you. But isn't **swimming** very difficult?
- B. Not at all. After you **practice swimming** a few times,  
you'll probably **swim** as well as I do.



A. How did you learn to \_\_\_\_\_ so well?

B. Well, I started  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to } \_\_\_\_\_\_ \\ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \text{ing} \end{array} \right\}$  when I was young,  
and I've been \_\_\_\_\_ing ever since.

A. I envy you. I've never \_\_\_\_\_ before.

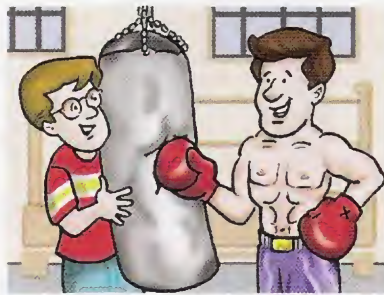
B. I'll be glad to teach you how.

A. Thank you. But isn't \_\_\_\_\_ing very difficult?

B. Not at all. After you practice \_\_\_\_\_ing a few times,  
you'll probably \_\_\_\_\_ as well as I do.



1. *draw*



2. *box*



3. *surf*



4. *figure skate*



5. *tap dance*



6.

## How to Say It!

### Expressing Appreciation

Thank you.

I appreciate that.

That's very kind of you.

That's very nice of you.

Practice the conversations in this lesson again. Express appreciation in different ways.



## Guess What I've Decided to Do!

{ decide to buy } { ——— } { ——— }  
{ ——— } { consider buying } { think about buying }



- A. Guess what I've decided to do!
- B. What?
- A. I've **decided to get married**.
- B. That's wonderful! How long have you been **thinking about getting married**?
- A. For a long time, actually. I **considered getting married** a few years ago, but never did.
- B. Well, I think you're making the right decision. **Getting married** is a great idea.



A. Guess what I've decided to do!

B. What?

A. I've decided to \_\_\_\_\_.

B. That's wonderful! How long have you been thinking about \_\_\_\_\_ing?

A. For a long time, actually. I considered \_\_\_\_\_ing a few years ago, but never did.

B. Well, I think you're making the right decision. \_\_\_\_\_ing is a great idea.



1. *get a dog*



2. *buy a new car*



3. *move to New York*



4. *go on a diet*



5. *go back to college*



6. *start my own business*



7. *retire*



8. *become a vegetarian*



9.



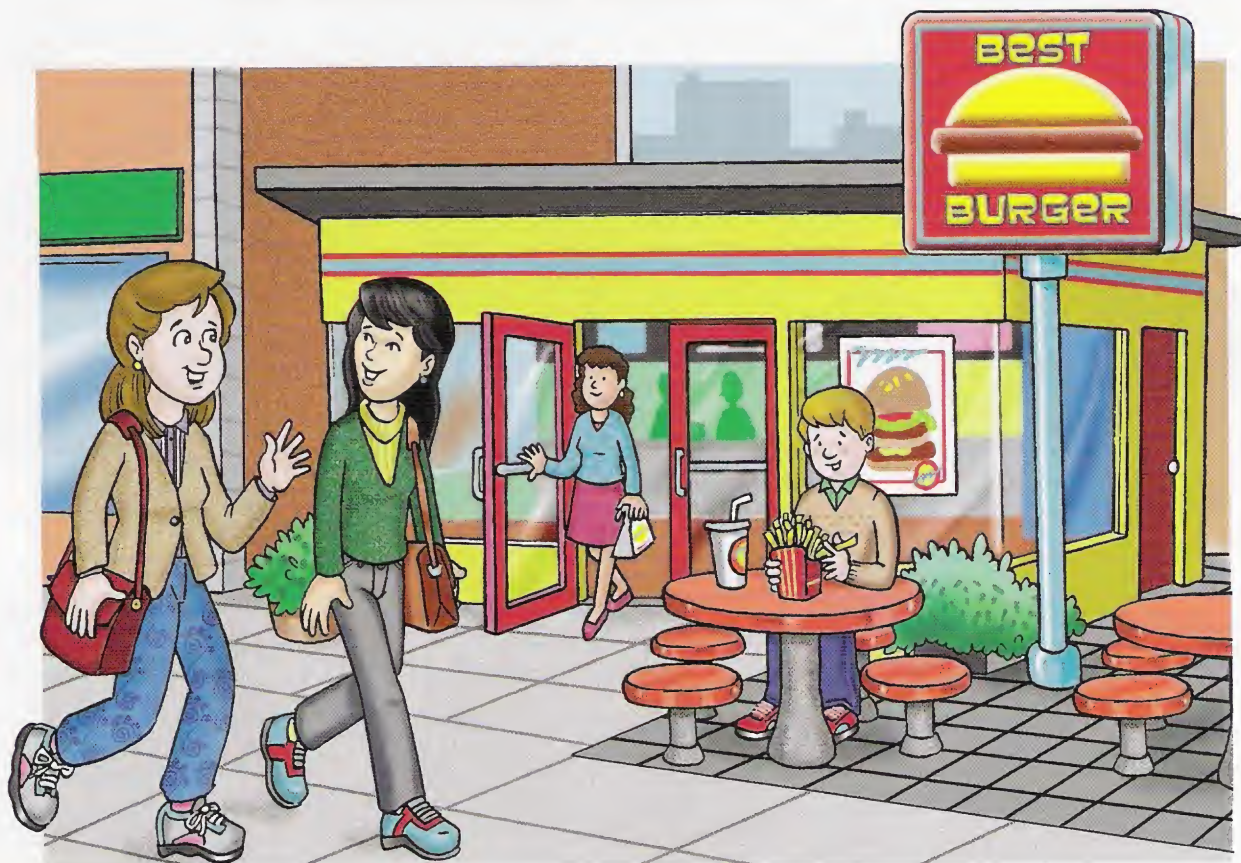
# I've Made a Decision

{ begin to eat begin eating }	{ ——— keep on eating }	{ ——— quit eating }
{ start to eat start eating }	{ continue to eat continue eating }	{ ——— stop eating }

begin = start

keep on = continue

quit = stop



A. I've made a decision.

B. What is it?

A. I've decided to **quit eating** junk food.

B. That's great! Have you ever tried to **stop eating** junk food before?

A. Yes. Many times. But every time I've **stopped eating** it,

I've **begun**\* { **to eat**  
**eating** } it again after a few days.

B. Well, I hope you're successful this time.

A. I hope so, too. After all, I can't **keep on eating** junk food for the rest of my life.

\* begin – began – begun



A. I've made a decision.

B. What is it?

A. I've decided to quit\* \_\_\_\_\_ing.

B. That's great! Have you ever tried to stop\* \_\_\_\_\_ing before?

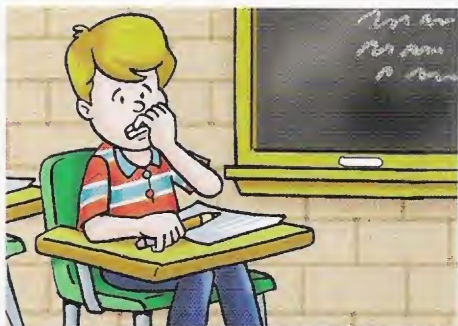
A. Yes. Many times. But every time I've stopped\* \_\_\_\_\_ing,

I've begun\*  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to} \text{ _____} \\ \text{_____ing} \end{array} \right\}$  again after a few days.

B. Well, I hope you're successful this time.

A. I hope so, too. After all, I can't keep on\* \_\_\_\_\_ing for the rest of my life.

\* quit = stop  
begin = start  
keep on = continue



1. *bite my nails*



2. *tease my little sister*



3. *worry about my health*



4. *argue with my neighbors*



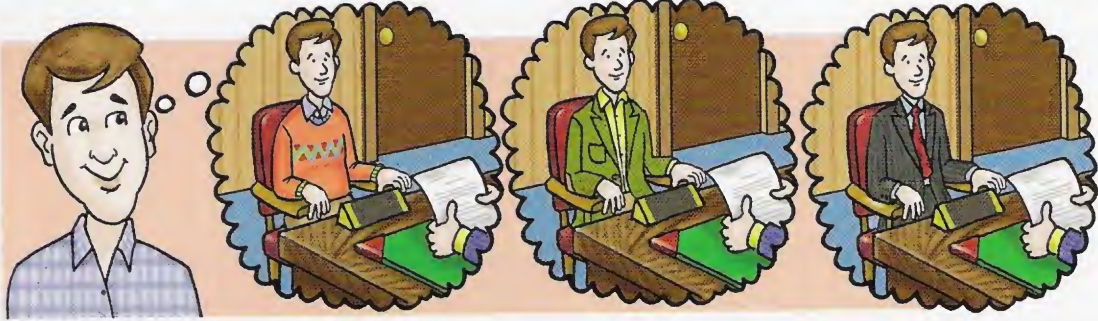
5. *complain about my son-in-law*



6.



## IMPORTANT DECISIONS



Jim had to make an important decision recently. He made an appointment for an interview at the Tektron Internet Company, and he had to decide what to wear. First, he considered wearing a sweater to the interview. Then, he thought about wearing a sports jacket. Finally, he decided to wear a suit and tie. Jim thinks he made the right decision. He's glad he didn't wear a sweater or sports jacket. He feels that wearing a suit and tie was the best thing to do.



Emily had to make an important decision recently. Her landlord sold her apartment building, and she had to decide where to move. First, she considered moving to another apartment. Then, she thought about buying a small house. Finally, she decided to move home with her parents for a while. Emily thinks she made the right decision. She's glad she didn't move to another apartment or buy a small house. She thinks that moving home with her parents for a while was the right thing to do.



Nick had to make an important decision recently. He got out of the army, and he had to decide what to do next with his life. First, he considered working in his family's grocery store. Then, he thought about taking a job in a restaurant. Finally, he decided to enroll in college and study engineering. Nick thinks he made the right decision. He's glad he didn't work in his family's grocery store or take a job in a restaurant. He feels that enrolling in college and studying engineering was the smartest thing to do.





Maria had to make an important decision recently. She lost her job as a bookkeeper because her company went out of business, and she had to decide what to do. First, she considered looking for another job as a bookkeeper. Then, she thought about working as a secretary for a while. Finally, she decided to enroll in technical school and study network programming. Maria thinks she made the right decision. She's glad she didn't look for another job as a bookkeeper or work as a secretary for a while. She thinks that enrolling in technical school and studying network programming was the best thing to do.

## ✓ READING CHECK-UP

### TRUE, FALSE, OR MAYBE?

Answer True, False, or Maybe (if the answer isn't in the story).

1. Jim considered wearing a sweater to the interview.
2. He got the job at the Tektron Internet Company.
3. Emily decided not to move to another apartment.
4. Emily never considered buying a small house.
5. Emily's parents think that moving home was the right thing for her to do.
6. Nick's family is in the restaurant business.
7. Nick first became interested in engineering while he was in the army.
8. Maria wasn't a very good bookkeeper.
9. After Maria lost her job, she worked as a secretary for a while.
10. Maria feels she made the right decision.

## LISTENING

Listen and choose the correct answer.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. a. She enjoys going to the mall.<br>b. She hates going to the mall.        | 5. a. They're going to move to Florida.<br>b. They might move to Florida.              |
| 2. a. He sold his car.<br>b. He's going to sell his car.                      | 6. a. He's married.<br>b. He isn't married.  |
| 3. a. He bites his nails.<br>b. He stopped biting his nails.                  | 7. a. She's going to keep on practicing.<br>b. She isn't going to continue practicing. |
| 4. a. She likes traveling by plane.<br>b. She can't stand traveling by plane. | 8. a. He interrupts people.<br>b. He doesn't interrupt people any more.                |



## PRONUNCIATION Reduced to

Listen. Then say it.

I like to watch TV.

She hates to drive downtown.

How did you learn to draw?

I started to skate last year.

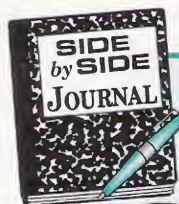
Say it. Then listen.

We decided to move.

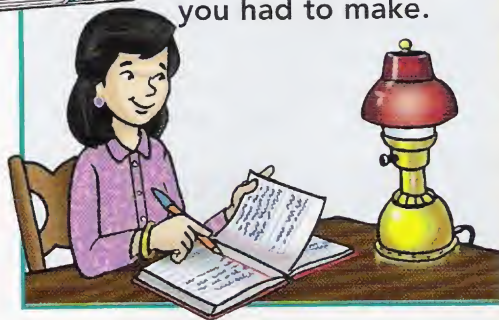
He can't stand to wear a tie.

They've already begun to eat.

I continue to worry about my health.



Write in your journal about an important decision you had to make.



I had to make an important decision recently.

and I had to decide what to do. First, I considered

Then, I thought about

Finally, I decided to because

## CHAPTER SUMMARY

### GRAMMAR

#### VERB + INFINITIVE

decide	to _____
learn	

#### VERB + GERUND

avoid	_____ing
consider	
enjoy	
keep on	
practice	
quit	
stop	
think about	

#### VERB + INFINITIVE/GERUND

begin	to _____ _____ing
can't stand	
continue	
hate	
like	
start	

#### GERUND AS SUBJECT

Watching TV is my favorite way to relax.

#### GERUND AS OBJECT

I'm thinking about getting married.

### KEY VOCABULARY

#### VERBS

begin/start

can't stand/hate

consider/think about

continue/keep on

enjoy/like

quit/stop

avoid

decide

learn

practice

box

figure skate

gossip

interrupt

retire

surf

tap dance

tease





# 8

## Past Perfect Tense

## Past Perfect Continuous Tense

- Discussing Things People Had Done
- Describing Consequences of Being Late
- Discussing Preparations for Events
- Discussing Feelings
- Describing Accomplishments

### VOCABULARY PREVIEW



1. discuss
2. fly a kite
3. go canoeing
4. go window-shopping
5. pack

6. purchase
7. realize
8. shine
9. water
10. wrestle

11. forget
12. remember
13. memorize
14. rehearse
15. perform



# They Didn't Want to

I  
He  
She  
It  
We  
You  
They

had eaten.

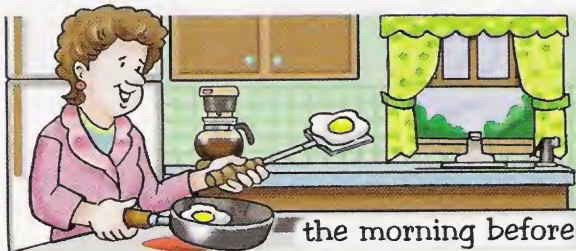


- A. Why didn't Mr. and Mrs. Henderson **see** a movie last weekend?
- B. They didn't want to. They **had seen** a movie the weekend before.



1. Why didn't your parents eat out yesterday evening?

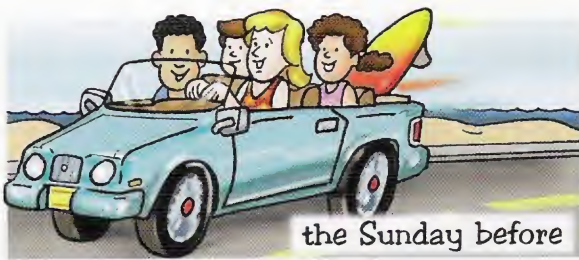
2. Why didn't Barry go canoeing last Saturday?



3. Why didn't Martha make eggs for breakfast yesterday morning?

4. Why didn't you have pizza for dinner last night?

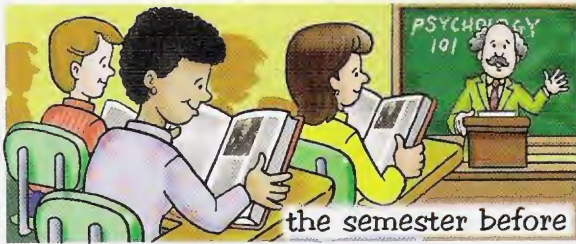




5. Why didn't you and your friends drive to the beach last Sunday?



6. Why didn't Paul wear his polka dot shirt to work yesterday?



7. Why didn't Susan take a psychology course last semester?



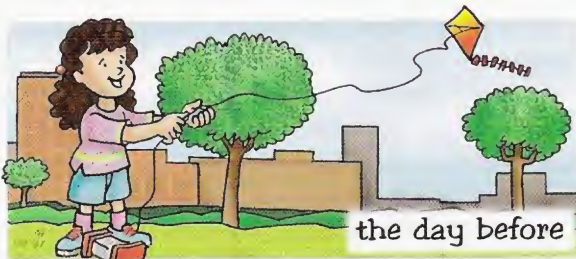
8. Why didn't your neighbors give a party last month?



9. Why didn't Mozart write an opera last week?



10. Why didn't you go window-shopping last Saturday afternoon?



11. Why didn't Monica fly her kite yesterday?



12. Why didn't you and your family discuss politics at the dinner table yesterday evening?



13. Why didn't George do card tricks for his friends last weekend?

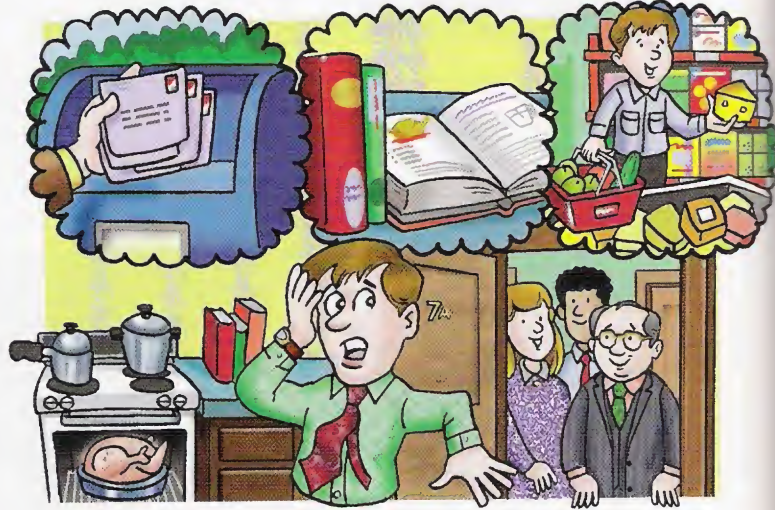


- 14.



## THE MOST IMPORTANT THING

Roger thought he was all prepared for his dinner party last night. He had sent invitations to his boss and all the people at the office. He had looked through several cookbooks and had found some very interesting recipes. He had even gone all the way downtown to buy imported fruit, vegetables, and cheese, which he needed for his dinner. However, as soon as Roger's doorbell rang and his guests arrived, he realized that he had forgotten to turn on the oven. Roger felt very foolish. He couldn't believe what he had done. He thought he was all prepared for his dinner party, but he had forgotten to do the most important thing.



Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins thought they were all prepared for their vacation. They had packed their suitcases several days ahead of time. They had gone to the bank and purchased traveler's checks. They had even asked their next-door neighbor to water their plants, feed their dog, and shovel their driveway if it snowed. However, as soon as Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins arrived at the airport, they realized that they had forgotten to bring their plane tickets with them, and there wasn't enough time to go back home and get them. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins were heartbroken. They couldn't believe what they had done. They thought they were all prepared for their vacation, but they had forgotten to do the most important thing.

Harold thought he was all prepared for his job interview yesterday. He had gone to his barber and gotten a very short haircut. He had bought a new shirt, put on his best tie, and shined his shoes. He had even borrowed his brother's new suit. However, as soon as Harold began the job interview, he realized that he had forgotten to bring along his resume. Harold was furious with himself. He thought he was all prepared for his job interview, but he had forgotten to do the most important thing.





Janet thought she was all prepared for the school play. She had memorized the script several weeks in advance. She had practiced her songs and dances until she knew them perfectly. She had even stayed up all night the night before and rehearsed the play by herself from beginning to end. However, as soon as the curtain went up and the play began, Janet realized that she had forgotten to put on her costume. Janet was really embarrassed. She couldn't believe what she had done. She thought she was all prepared for the play, but she had forgotten to do the most important thing.



## ✓ READING CHECK-UP

### TRUE, FALSE, OR MAYBE?

Answer True, False, or Maybe (if the answer isn't in the story).

1. Roger had remembered to buy the ingredients he needed.
2. Roger hadn't remembered to cook the food.
3. Roger's guests couldn't believe what he had done.
4. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins had forgotten to buy their plane tickets.
5. When Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins realized what had happened, they felt very sad and upset.
6. Harold thinks it's important to bring a resume to a job interview.
7. Harold doesn't have a suit.
8. Janet hadn't seen the script until the night before the play.
9. Before the play began, Janet hadn't realized that she had forgotten to put on her costume.

### WHICH IS CORRECT?

1. Before Barbara went on her vacation, she went to the bank and bought ( tickets    traveler's checks ).
2. Peter wanted his boss to come over for dinner, but he forgot to send him ( a resume    an invitation ).
3. Sheila ( borrowed    bought ) her roommate's laptop for a few days.
4. Our grandchildren were ( heartbroken    foolish ) when our dog ran away.
5. At the supermarket next to the United Nations, ( imported    important ) people buy ( imported    important ) food.

### How About You?



Have you ever thought you were all prepared for something, but you realized you had forgotten to do something important?

What were you preparing for?

What had you done?

What had you forgotten to do?



# They Didn't Get There on Time



A. Did you get to the **concert** on time?

B. No, I didn't. By the time I got to the **concert**, it had already **begun**.



1. *post office*  
*closed*



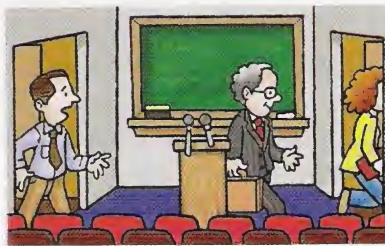
2. *plane*  
*take off*



3. *movie*  
*start*



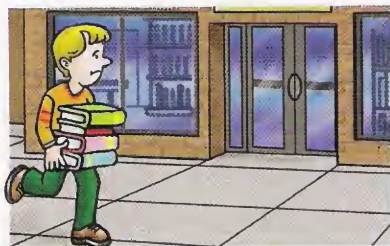
4. *train*  
*leave*



5. *lecture*  
*end*



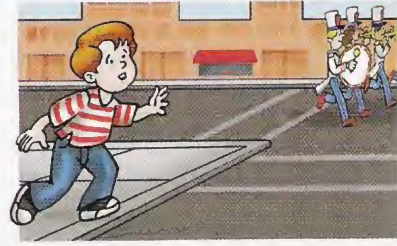
6. *meeting*  
*finish*



7. *library*  
*close*



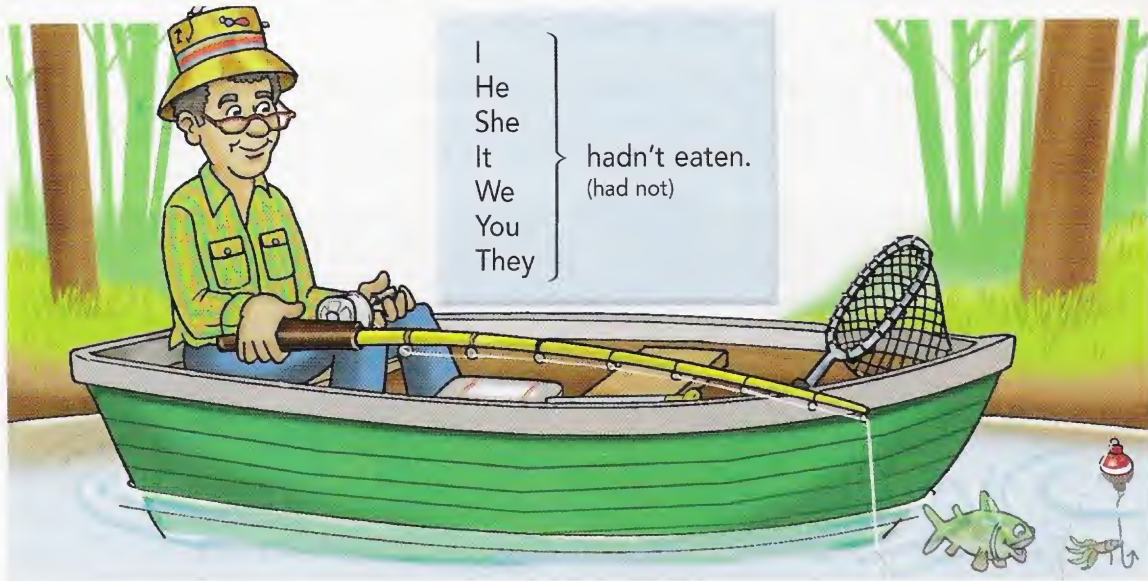
8. *boat*  
*sail away*



9. *parade*  
*go by*



# He Hadn't Gone Fishing in a Long Time



- A. Did Grandpa enjoy **going fishing** last weekend?
- B. Yes, he did. He **hadn't gone fishing** in a long time.



1. Did Natalie enjoy swimming in the ocean last weekend?



2. Did you enjoy seeing a movie yesterday evening?



3. Did Mr. and Mrs. Ramirez enjoy taking a walk along the beach yesterday?



4. Did you and your friends enjoy eating at Burger Queen yesterday?



5. Did Henry enjoy singing with the choir last Sunday?



6. Did you enjoy having strawberry shortcake for dessert last night?



7. Did Jim and Tess enjoy riding on a roller coaster this afternoon?



8. Did Kevin enjoy playing "hide and seek" with his children last night?



9. Did Mrs. Kramer enjoy reading her old love letters last weekend?

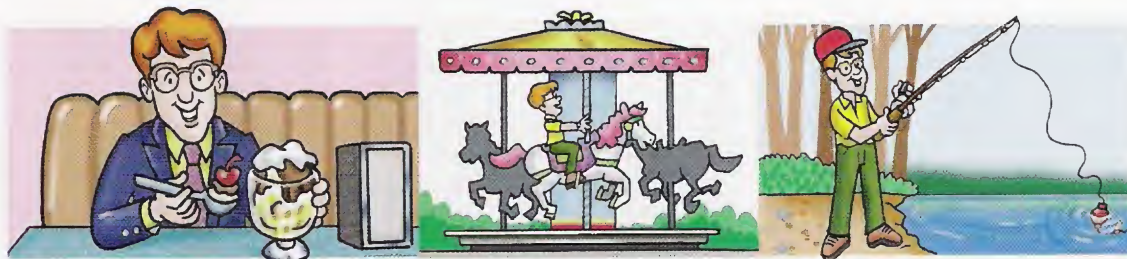


## DAYS GONE BY

Michael took a very special trip last month. He went back to Fullerton, his home town. Michael's visit to Fullerton was very special to him. He was born there, he grew up there, but he hadn't been back there since he finished high school.



He went to places he hadn't gone to in years. He walked through the park in the center of town and remembered the days he had walked through the same park with his first girlfriend. He passed by the empty field where he and his friends had played baseball every day after school. And he stood for a while in front of the movie theater and thought about all the Saturday afternoons he had spent there sitting in the balcony, watching his favorite movie heroes and eating popcorn.



He did things he hadn't done in a long time. He had some homemade ice cream at the ice cream shop, he rode on the merry-go-round in the park, and he went fishing at the lake on the outskirts of town. For a while, he felt like a kid again. He hadn't had homemade ice cream, ridden on a merry-go-round, or gone fishing since he was a young boy.



He also saw people he hadn't seen in years. He visited several of his old neighbors who had never moved out of the neighborhood. He said hello to the owners of the candy store near his house. And he even bumped into Mrs. Riley, his tenth-grade science teacher.

During his visit to his home town, Michael remembered places he hadn't gone to, things he hadn't done, and people he hadn't seen since his childhood. Michael's trip back to Fullerton was a very nostalgic experience for him. Going back to Fullerton brought back many memories of days gone by.



## ✓ READING CHECK-UP

### TRUE, FALSE, OR MAYBE?

Answer True, False, or Maybe (if the answer isn't in the story).

1. Michael moved back to Fullerton last month.
2. He hadn't seen Fullerton in years.
3. When Michael passed by the field last month, children were playing baseball.
4. Michael enjoyed going to the movies when he was young.
5. The ice cream shop was near Michael's home in Fullerton.
6. Michael rode on the merry-go-round when he was a young boy.
7. Some of Michael's old neighbors still live in the same neighborhood.
8. Mrs. Riley still teaches science.

### WHICH IS CORRECT?

1. I always enjoy eating Aunt Betty's ( home town    homemade ) food.
2. The new shopping mall is located in the ( outskirts    outside ) of our city.
3. She recently visited the town where she had ( spent    grown up ) her childhood.
4. I bumped ( through    into ) an old friend on the street the other day.
5. They hadn't been ( back    by ) to their old neighborhood in several years.
6. Seeing my old college friends was a ( nauseous    nostalgic ) experience for me.

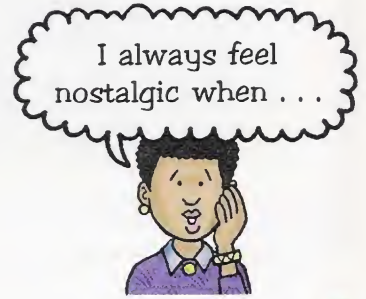
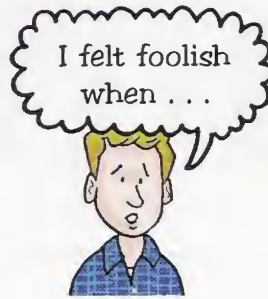
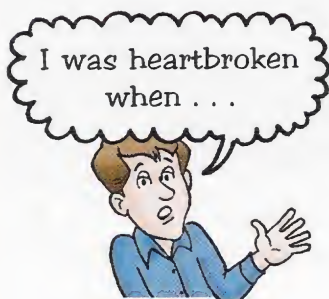
## LISTENING

Listen and choose the correct answer.

1. a. Yes. They've never eaten there.  
b. Yes. They had never eaten there.
2. a. I had already seen it.  
b. I've already seen it.
3. a. No. It had already started.  
b. No. It has already started.
4. a. But I had already done it.  
b. But I've already done it.
5. a. She had memorized all the important names and dates.  
b. She's going to study very hard.
6. a. Have you ever stayed there before?  
b. Had you ever stayed there before?

## THINK ABOUT IT! *Feelings and Experiences*

Think about times you have had these feelings. Share your experiences with other students.





# Have You Heard About Harry?



- A. Have you heard about Harry?
- B. No, I haven't. What happened?
- A. He broke his leg last week.
- B. That's terrible! How did he do THAT?
- A. He was roller-skating . . . and he had never roller-skated before.
- B. Poor Harry! I hope he feels better soon.

- A. Have you heard about \_\_\_\_\_?
- B. No, I haven't. What happened?
- A. (He/She) \_\_\_\_\_ last week.
- B. That's terrible! How did (he/she) do THAT?
- A. (He/She) was \_\_\_\_\_ing . . . and (he/she) had never \_\_\_\_\_ before.
- B. Poor \_\_\_\_\_! I hope (he/she) feels better soon.



1. *twist his ankle*  
*fly a kite*

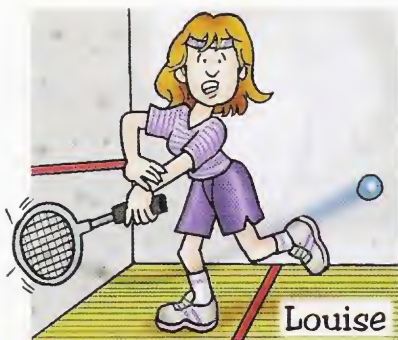


2. *injure her knee*  
*ski*



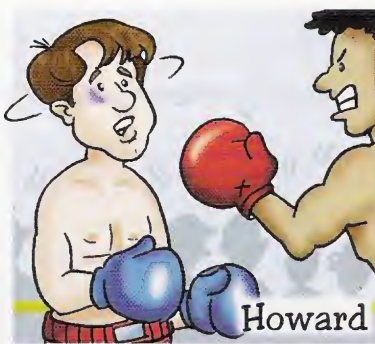
3. *burn himself*  
*bake brownies*





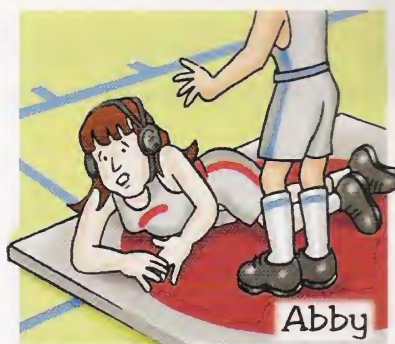
Louise

4. sprain her wrist  
play squash



Howard

5. get a black eye  
box



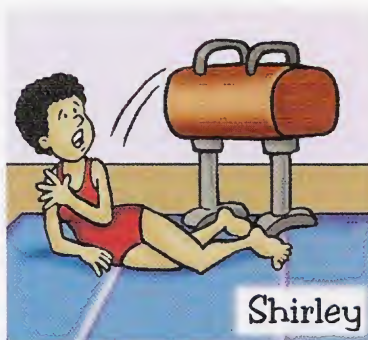
Abby

6. hurt her arm  
wrestle



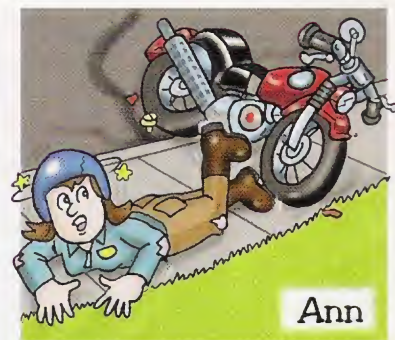
Victor

7. lose his voice  
sing opera



Shirley

8. dislocate her shoulder  
do gymnastics



Ann

9. get hurt in an accident  
ride a motorcycle



Bruce

10. sprain his back  
do the tango



Rex

11. break his front teeth  
chew on a steak bone



- 12.

## How to Say It!

### Sharing News About Someone

- A. { Have you heard about  
Have you heard the news about  
Have you heard what happened to } Harry?
- B. No, I haven't. What happened?



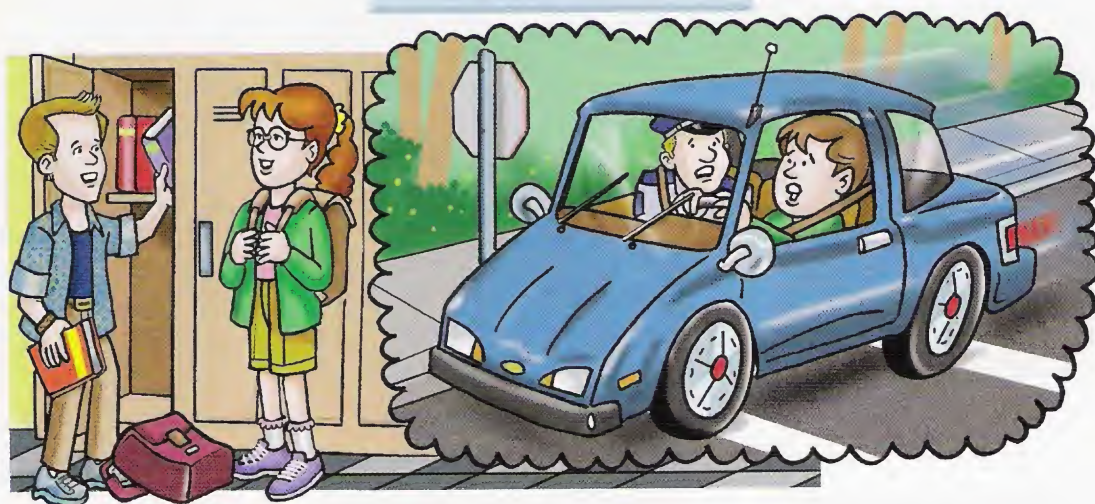
Practice the conversations in this lesson again. Begin your conversations in different ways.



# It's Really a Shame

I  
He  
She  
It  
We  
You  
They

} had been eating.



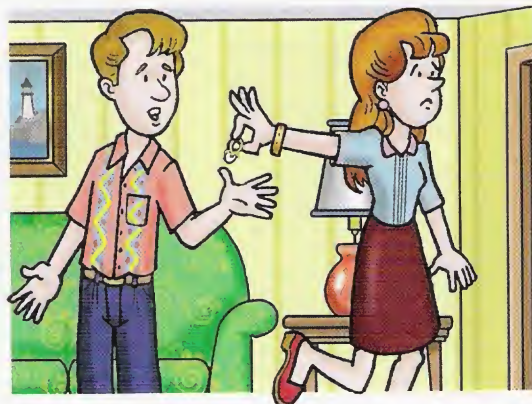
- A. I heard that Arnold failed his driver's test last week. Is it true?
- B. Yes, it is . . . and it's really a shame. He had been practicing for a long time.

- A. I heard that \_\_\_\_\_ last week. Is it true?
- B. Yes, it is . . . and it's really a shame. (He/She/They) had been \_\_\_\_\_ing for a long time.

I heard that . . .



1. Fred lost his job at the factory  
*work there*



2. Larry and Jane broke up  
*go together*





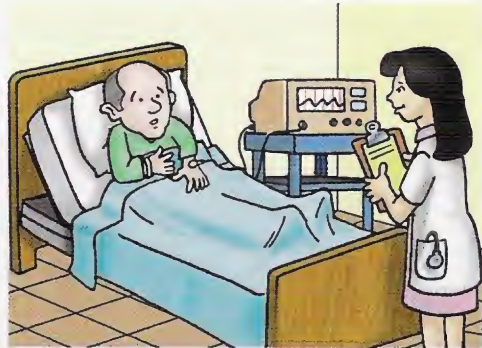
3. Mona had to cancel her trip to France  
*plan it*



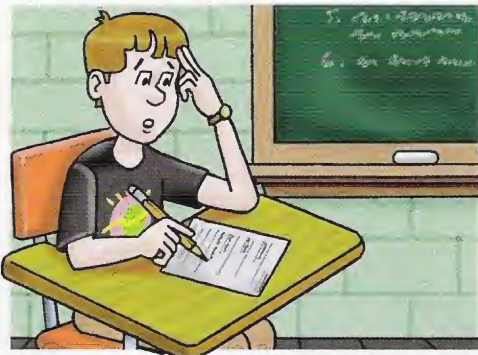
4. Pam and Bob canceled their wedding  
*plan to get married*



5. Mr. and Mrs. Williams moved  
*live in this neighborhood*



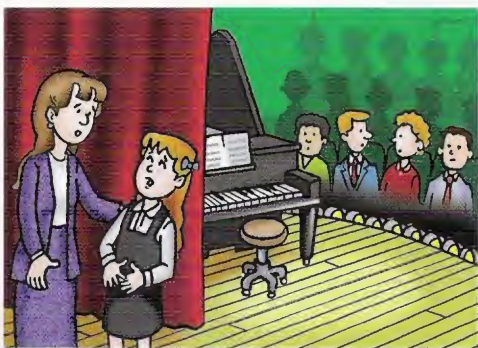
6. Walter had another heart attack  
*feel better*



7. Alex did poorly on his science exam  
*study for it*



8. Penny twisted her ankle and couldn't  
run in the marathon  
*train for it*



9. Your daughter got sick and couldn't  
perform in her piano recital  
*rehearse for it*

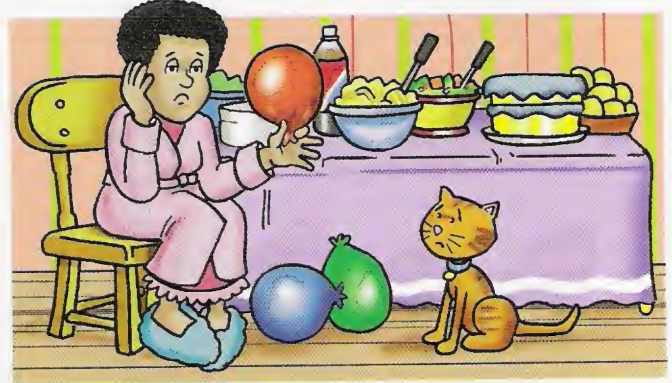


10. Herbert caught a cold and couldn't  
go camping  
*look forward to it*



## THEIR PLANS "FELL THROUGH"

Patty had planned to have a party last weekend. She had been getting ready for the party for a long time. She had invited all of her friends and several co-workers, she had cooked lots of food, and she had cleaned her apartment from top to bottom. But at the last minute, she got sick and had to cancel the party. Poor Patty! She was really disappointed.



John and Julia had planned to get married last month. They had been planning their wedding for more than a year, and all of their friends and relatives had been looking forward to the ceremony. Julia had bought a beautiful wedding gown, John had rented a fancy tuxedo, and they had sent invitations to 150 people. But at the last minute, John "got cold feet"\* and they had to cancel the wedding.

\* got scared

Michael had planned to ask his boss for a raise last week. He had been preparing to ask his boss for a raise for a long time. He had come to work early for several weeks, he had worked late at the office every night, and he had even bought a new suit to wear to the appointment with his boss. Unfortunately, before Michael could even ask for a raise, his boss fired him.



## IN YOUR OWN WORDS

### FOR WRITING AND DISCUSSION

Tell about plans you had that "fell through."

What had you planned to do?  
How long had you been planning to do it?  
What had you done beforehand?  
What went wrong? What happened?  
Were you upset? disappointed?





## ON YOUR OWN *Accomplishments*



When Stella Karp won the marathon last week, nobody was surprised. She had been getting up early and jogging every morning. She had been eating health foods and taking vitamins for several months. And she had been swimming fifty laps every day after work. Stella Karp really deserved to win the marathon. After all, she had been preparing for it for a long time.

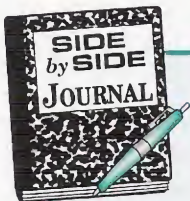


When my friend Stuart finally passed his driver's test the other day, nobody was surprised. He had been taking lessons at the driving school for several months. He had been practicing driving with his father for the past several weeks. And he had been studying the "rules of the road" since he was a little boy. My friend Stuart really deserved to pass his driver's test. After all, he had been preparing for it for a long time.



When Sally Compton got a promotion last week, nobody was surprised. She had been working overtime every day for several months. She had been studying computer programming in the evening. And she had even been taking extra work home on the weekends. Sally Compton really deserved to get a promotion. After all, she had been working hard to earn it for a long time.

We all feel proud when we accomplish something that we have prepared for. Tell other students about an accomplishment you're proud of.



Write in your journal about something you accomplished: What did you accomplish? How long had you been preparing for it? How had you been preparing?





## PRONUNCIATION Reduced *had*

Listen. Then say it.

She had seen a movie the day before.

We had never roller-skated before.

It had already begun.

Patty had planned to have a party.

Say it. Then listen.

He had gone fishing the week before.

We had been studying for several hours.

I had forgotten to do it.

Tom had been practicing for a long time.

## CHAPTER SUMMARY

### GRAMMAR

#### PAST PERFECT TENSE

I	
He	
She	
It	had eaten.
We	
You	
They	

I	
He	
She	
It	hadn't eaten.
We	
You	
They	

#### PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

I	
He	
She	
It	had been eating.
We	
You	
They	

### KEY VOCABULARY

#### ACTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

arrive	do	get married	jog	rehearse	take a <i>psychology</i>
ask	do <i>card</i> tricks	get ready	know	remember	course
ask for a raise	do gymnastics	get sick	leave	rent	take a trip
bake	do poorly	get up	live	ride	take a walk
begin	do the <i>tango</i>	give a party	look forward to	ring	take home
believe	drive	go	look through	roller-skate	take lessons
borrow	earn	go back	lose	run	take off
box	eat	go by	make <i>eggs</i>	sail away	take vitamins
break	eat out	go camping	memorize	say hello	think
break up	end	go canoeing	move	see	think about
bring	enjoy	go downtown	move out	see a movie	train
bring along	fail	go fishing	need	send	turn on
bring back	fall through	go together	pack	shine	twist
bump into	feed	go up	pass	shovel	visit
buy	feel	go window-	pass by	sing	walk
cancel	feel better	shopping	perform	sit	watch
catch a cold	find	grow up	plan	ski	water
chew	finish	happen	play	snow	wear
clean	fire	have <i>pizza</i>	play <i>squash</i>	spend	win
close	fly <i>her</i> kite	hear	practice	sprain	work
come to work	forget	hope	prepare	stand	work late
cook	get	hurt <i>her</i> arm	purchase	start	work overtime
deserve	get a promotion	hurt <i>himself</i>	put on	stay up	wrestle
discuss	get cold feet	injure	read	study	write
dislocate	get hurt	invite	realize	swim	



## The Jamaican Bobsled Team

Amazing athletes from a Caribbean island

An unusual group of athletes arrived in Calgary, Canada for the 1988 Winter Olympic Games—the Jamaican Bobsled Team. Many people were surprised. How could the Caribbean island of Jamaica have a bobsled team? Jamaica doesn't have any snow!

The Jamaican athletes had never competed in the Winter Olympics before. In fact, most of them hadn't ever been on a bobsled or seen snow before they began to prepare for the Olympics. But by the time the team members arrived in Calgary, they had trained hard for their first Olympic event. They had been running and weight training in Jamaica. Then they had gone to a training center in Lake Placid, New York. Unfortunately, they had poor equipment, and their bobsled crashed a lot during training.

They didn't do well in the Olympics. Most people were sure they had seen the Jamaican



Bobsled Team for the first and last time! But the team didn't give up. They had lost, but they had been in the Olympics, and they wanted to go back and compete again.

The team went to a special training center in Germany. They trained there four to eight hours a day. By the time these athletes arrived at the 1994 Olympic Winter Games in Norway, they had become a much stronger bobsled team. They had practiced for years. They were also very famous because a movie about the team, *Cool Runnings*,

had been in theaters around the world the year before.

At the 1994 games, the team came in 14th in the four-person bobsled event, and they placed 10th in the two-person event. The team had done the impossible! They had competed well in the Olympics, and they had won the hearts of fans around the world.



The movie *Cool Runnings* tells the story of a Jamaican bobsled team at the Olympics. The movie is part fact and part fiction. The popular movie soundtrack has reggae music by famous Jamaican musicians.



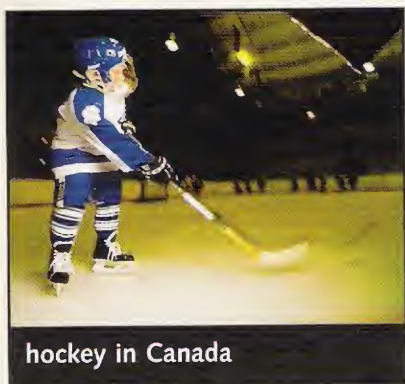
The first modern Olympics were in Athens, Greece in 1896. Now there are Summer Olympics and Winter Olympics every four years. Athletes represent their countries in different events. Summer Olympic events include track, gymnastics, and swimming. Winter Olympic events include skiing, skating, and the bobsled competition.



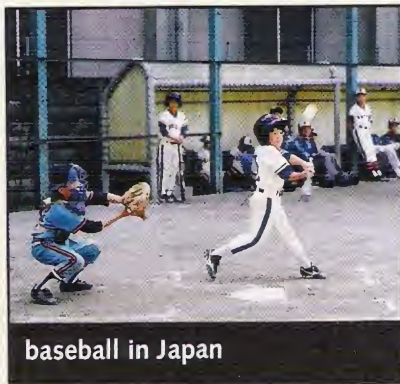
## AROUND THE WORLD

### Children and Sports Training

In different countries around the world, children begin training at an early age to compete in different popular sports.



hockey in Canada



baseball in Japan



soccer in Brazil



gymnastics in Russia



basketball in the United States

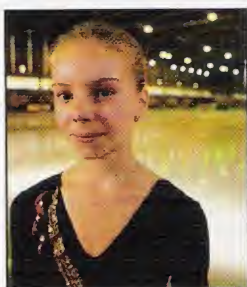


distance running in Kenya

What sports are popular in your country? At what age do children start training to compete in these sports?

## Interview

A Side by Side Gazette reporter interviewed Olga Petrova last week. Olga had just won the Women's Regional Figure Skating Competition.



**Q:** Olga, I'm sure you're very happy about today's competition.

**A:** Oh, yes. I'm very happy. You know, I had been preparing for this day for a long time.

**Q:** How had you been preparing?

**A:** In the months before the competition, I had been training with my coach ten hours a day. I had been getting up early, and I had been practicing my routines over and over again.

**Q:** When did you first know you wanted to compete as a skater?

**A:** I began to skate back in Russia when I was four years old. By the time I was seven, I had already skated in many competitions, and I had won several medals. We moved here when I was ten, and I began to take lessons at a skating program in our city. By the time I was eleven, I had finished all the levels of this program. My parents found a professional coach, Mr. Gary Abrams, and I've been training with him ever since.

**Q:** Now that you have won this regional competition, what's next?

**A:** The National Competition. It's in three months. I have to work very hard to prepare for that. My dream is to be in the Olympics next winter. I must do very well in the Nationals.

**Q:** Good luck, Olga! We'll see you in the Olympics!

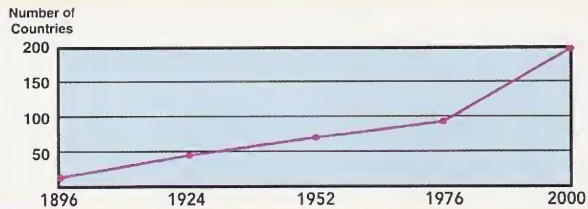
**A:** Oh, I hope so.



## FACT FILE

### Countries in the Olympics

Only 14 countries competed in the first modern Olympics in 1896. Over the years, the number of participating countries has grown. Does your country compete in the summer or winter games? In which events does your country do well?



## LISTENING

### Olympic Game Highlights



- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| <u>  b  </u> 1 | a. figure skating |
| <u>     </u> 2 | b. basketball     |
| <u>     </u> 3 | c. running        |
| <u>     </u> 4 | d. gymnastics     |
| <u>     </u> 5 | e. swimming       |

## FUN with IDIOMS



### Do You Know These Expressions?

- |   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| <u>  c  </u> 1. Break a leg!                | a. Don't be sad!    |
| <u>     </u> 2. Hold your tongue!           | b. Try hard!        |
| <u>     </u> 3. Keep your chin up!          | c. Good luck!       |
| <u>     </u> 4. Keep your eye on the ball!  | d. Pay attention!   |
| <u>     </u> 5. Put your best foot forward! | e. Don't bother me! |
| <u>     </u> 6. Get off my back!            | f. Be quiet!        |



## We've Got Mail!

Dear Side by Side,

I have a question about gerunds and infinitives after verbs. I'm very confused. I know that after some verbs, I must use a gerund, such as "practice swimming" and "consider buying." After other verbs, I must use an infinitive, such as "learn to swim" and "decide to buy." And finally, I know that after some verbs, I can use either a gerund or an infinitive, such as "like to swim" and "like swimming." Are there any rules that will tell me what to do with different verbs?

Sincerely,  
"Worrying About the Rules"

Dear "Worrying About the Rules,"

You seem to understand how to use gerunds and infinitives. Unfortunately, we're sorry to tell you that there aren't any rules about what to do with different verbs. You just have to learn about each verb. Keep on practicing gerunds and infinitives, and stop worrying about the rules! Using these verbs is a lot better than thinking about them too much! Good luck!



Sincerely,  
*Side by Side*

Dear Side by Side,

We've been studying the present perfect and present perfect continuous tenses in our class for the past several weeks. I think I finally understand this grammar, but now we have begun learning the past perfect tense, and to tell the truth, I don't understand when to use it. Can you help?

Sincerely,  
"Life Was Perfect Before the Past Perfect"

Dear "Life Was Perfect,"

We understand your problem because we use both the present perfect and past perfect tenses to talk about things that happened in the past. Here's the difference. We use the present perfect tense to talk about things that happened before now. For example:

I don't want to see that movie today.  
I have already seen it.

We use the past perfect tense to talk about things that happened before another time in the past. For example:

I didn't want to see that movie yesterday.  
I had already seen it.

We're glad you have learned the present perfect tense, and we're sure you'll do well with the past perfect!



Best wishes,  
*Side by Side*

## Global Exchange

**Stamp4:** Have I told you about my hobby? I've been collecting stamps since I was a little kid. I began to collect stamps when I was eight years old. At that time, my mother worked at an international bank. Every Friday, she brought home stamps from all the letters she had received during that week. I also had many penpals in different countries, and we wrote letters to each other very often. By the time I was twelve, I had collected more than 1000 stamps from 50 different countries! I've continued collecting stamps, but now it's more difficult. My mother retired from her job, and my penpals send me e-mail messages instead of letters. (The Internet has been very bad for my stamp collection!) Tell me, do you have a hobby? What do you enjoy doing in your free time? How long have you been doing that? Write and tell me about it.

## What Are They Saying?



Send a message to a keypal. Tell about your favorite hobby.





# 9

## Two-Word Verbs: Separable Inseparable

- Discussing When Things Are Going to Happen
- Remembering and Forgetting
- Discussing Obligations
- Asking for and Giving Advice
- School Assignments
- Making Plans by Telephone
- Talking About Important People in Your Life
- Shopping for Clothing

### VOCABULARY PREVIEW



1. cross out
2. fill out
3. hand in
4. hang up
5. hook up

6. pick out
7. put away
8. put on
9. take down
10. take off

11. throw away
12. try on
13. turn on
14. turn off
15. wake up



# Sometime Next Week

bring back the TV  
call up Sally  
throw out the newspapers

bring it back  
call her up  
throw them out



- A. When is the repairman going to **bring back** our TV?  
B. He's going to **bring it back** sometime next week.



1. When are you going to **call up** your uncle in Ohio?



2. When is Ted going to **throw out** his old newspapers?



3. When is your daughter going to **fill out** her college application forms?



4. When is Jeff going to **pick up** his clothes at the cleaner's?



5. When is Vicky going to **take back** her library books?



6. When are you going to **hook up** your new computer?



7. When is Howard going to **hang up** his new portrait?



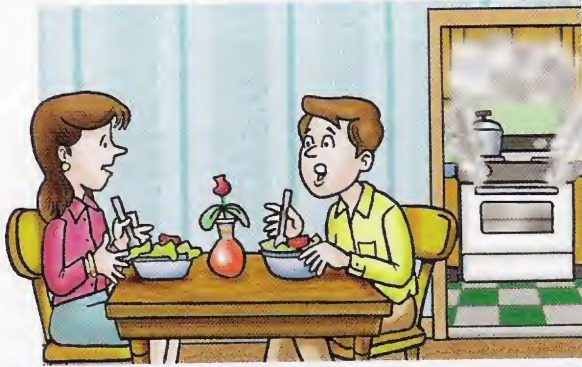
8. When is Gloria going to **take down** her Christmas decorations?



9. When is Mr. Grumpkin going to **turn on** the heat in the building?



# Oh, No! I Forgot!



{ **put on** your boots  
**put** your boots **on** } **put them on**

- A. Did you remember to { **turn off** the oven  
**turn** the oven **off** } ?
- B. Oh, no! I forgot! I'll **turn** it **off** right away.



1. *take back*  
*videos*



2. *fill out*  
*the accident report*



3. *turn on*  
*the alarm*



4. *put away*  
*your toys*



5. *hand in*  
*your English homework*



6. *wake up*  
*the kids*



7. *put on*  
*your raincoat*



8. *take off*  
*your boots*



9. *take out*  
*the garbage*

## How to Say It!

### Remembering & Forgetting

- A. Did you remember to *turn off the oven*?

- B. Oh, no! { I forgot!  
I forgot all about it!  
I completely forgot!  
It slipped my mind!  
It completely slipped my mind!



Practice the conversations in this lesson again. Tell that you forgot in different ways.



## READING

### A BUSY SATURDAY

Everybody in the Peterson family is very busy today. It's Saturday, and they all have to do the things they didn't do during the week.



Mr. Peterson has to fill out his income tax form. He didn't have time to fill it out during the week.



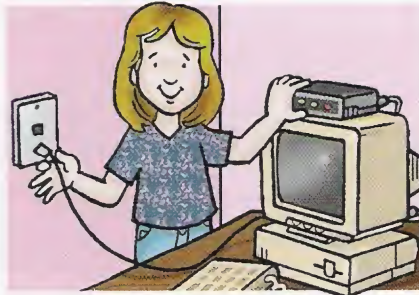
Mrs. Peterson has to pick up her clothes at the cleaner's. She was too busy to pick them up during the week.



Their son Steve has to take his library books back. He forgot to take them back during the week.



Their other son, Michael, has to throw out all the old newspapers in the garage. He didn't have time to throw them out during the week.



Their daughter Stacey has to hook up the new modem for her computer. She was too busy to hook it up during the week.



And their other daughter, Abigail, has to put her toys away. She didn't feel like putting them away during the week.

As you can see, everybody in the Peterson family is going to be very busy today.

### ✓ READING CHECK-UP

#### Q & A

You're inviting somebody in the Peterson family to do something with you. Using this model, create dialogs based on the story.

- A. Would you like to *play tennis* with me this morning?
- B. I'd like to, but I can't. I have to *fill out my income tax form*.
- A. That's too bad.
- B. I know, but I've really got to do it. I *didn't have time to fill it out during the week*.
- A. Well, maybe some other time.

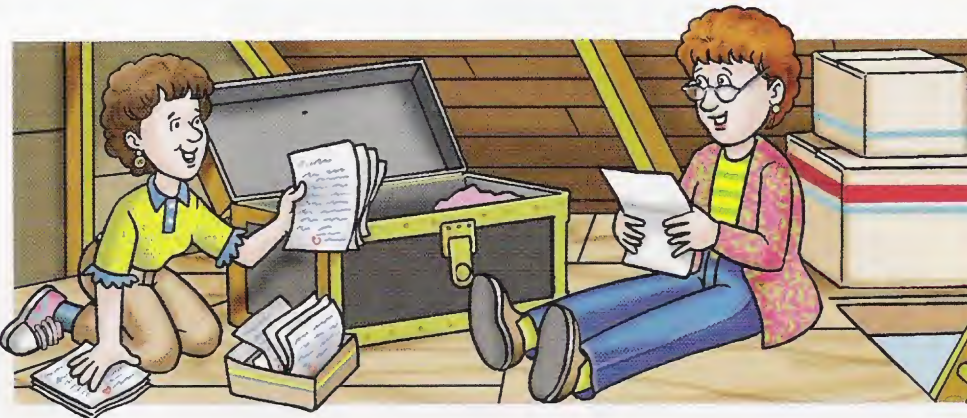
#### How About You?



What do YOU have to do on your next day off from work or school?



# I Don't Think So



- A. Do you think I should keep these old love letters?
- B. No, I don't think so. I think you should **throw** them **away**.



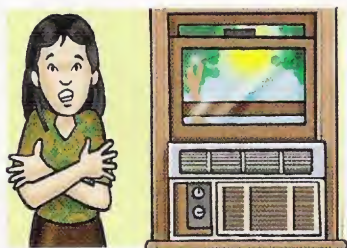
1. hand in my homework  
do over



2. use up this old milk  
throw out



3. erase all my mistakes  
cross out



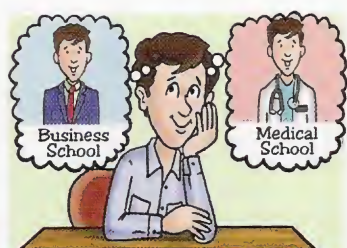
4. leave the air conditioner  
on  
turn off



5. try to remember Amy's  
telephone number  
write down



6. ask the teacher the  
definition of this word  
look up



7. make my decision right  
away  
think over



8. keep my ex-boyfriend's  
ring  
give back



9. accept this invitation to  
my ex-girlfriend's  
wedding  
turn down



## LUCY'S ENGLISH COMPOSITION



Lucy is very discouraged. She handed in her English composition this morning, but her English teacher gave it back to her and told her to do it over. Apparently, her English teacher didn't like the way Lucy had done it. She hadn't erased her mistakes. She had simply crossed them out. Also, she had used several words incorrectly. She hadn't looked them up in a dictionary. And finally, she hadn't written her homework on the correct paper because she had accidentally thrown her notebook away. Poor Lucy! She didn't feel like writing her English composition in the first place, and now she has to do it over!

### ✓ READING CHECK-UP

#### TRUE, FALSE, OR MAYBE?

Answer True, False, or Maybe (if the answer isn't in the story).

1. Lucy gave her composition to her English teacher this morning.
2. Lucy's English teacher was satisfied with Lucy's composition.
3. The teacher gave back other students' compositions.
4. Lucy had made some mistakes in her composition.
5. Lucy knew the definitions of all the words she used in her composition.
6. Lucy is going to hand in her composition again tomorrow.

#### WHAT'S THE WORD?

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

cross \_\_\_ out    do \_\_\_ over    give \_\_\_ back    hand \_\_\_ in    look \_\_\_ up    throw \_\_\_ away

1. I need the dictionary you borrowed from me. Please \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I want to check your homework. Please \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Ms. Smith, there are too many mistakes in this letter. Please \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I haven't read today's newspaper yet. Please don't \_\_\_\_\_.
5. I don't remember his phone number. I've got to \_\_\_\_\_.
6. You should erase your mistakes. Don't just \_\_\_\_\_.



## COMPLETE THE LETTERS

Complete these letters with the correct form of the verbs.

call \_\_\_ up   give \_\_\_ back   think \_\_\_ over   throw \_\_\_ away   turn \_\_\_ down

Dear Alice,

I'm very discouraged. I'm having a lot of trouble with my girlfriend, and I don't know what to do. The problem is very simple. I'm in love with her, but she isn't in love with me. A few weeks ago, I gave her a ring, but she \_\_\_\_\_<sup>1</sup> to me. During the past few months, I have written several love letters to her, but she has \_\_\_\_\_<sup>2</sup>. Recently I asked her to marry me. She \_\_\_\_\_<sup>3</sup> for a while, and then she \_\_\_\_\_<sup>4</sup>. Now when I try to \_\_\_\_\_<sup>5</sup>, she doesn't even want to talk to me. Please help me! I don't know what to do.

"Discouraged Donald"  
Denver, Colorado



hang \_\_\_ up   put \_\_\_ away   take \_\_\_ down   take \_\_\_ out   turn \_\_\_ off   turn \_\_\_ on

Dear Alice,

I'm extremely frustrated. My husband is a very difficult person. Every time I do something, he does the opposite. For example, every time I turn on the stereo system to listen to music, he \_\_\_\_\_<sup>1</sup>. Every time I turn off the air conditioner in our apartment, he \_\_\_\_\_<sup>2</sup>. Last week I bought a beautiful new painting for our bedroom. The day after I \_\_\_\_\_<sup>3</sup>, he \_\_\_\_\_<sup>4</sup>. We had a lot of old photographs on a table in our living room. I decided to \_\_\_\_\_<sup>5</sup> in a closet, but two hours later he \_\_\_\_\_<sup>6</sup>. Please help me! I don't know what to do.

"Frustrated Fran"  
Phoenix, Arizona



What should "Discouraged Donald" and "Frustrated Fran" do? Write answers to their letters.



# Would You Like to Get Together Today?

take back my library books = take my library books back



- ☒ take my library books back
- ☒ pick up my car at the repair shop
- ☒ drop my sister off at the airport

- A. Would you like to get together today?
- B. I'm afraid I can't. I have to **take** my library books **back**.
- A. Are you free after you **take** them **back**?
- B. I'm afraid not. I also have to **pick up** my car at the repair shop.
- A. Would you like to get together after you **pick** it **up**?
- B. I'd really like to, but I can't. I **ALSO** have to **drop** my sister **off** at the airport.
- A. You're really busy today! What do you have to do after you **drop** her **off**?
- B. Nothing. But by then I'll probably be exhausted. Let's get together tomorrow instead.
- A. Fine. I'll call you in the morning.

- A. Would you like to get together today?
- B. I'm afraid I can't. I have to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Are you free after you \_\_\_\_\_?
- B. I'm afraid not. I also have to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Would you like to get together after you \_\_\_\_\_?
- B. I'd really like to, but I can't. I **ALSO** have to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. You're really busy today! What do you have to do after you \_\_\_\_\_?
- B. Nothing. But by then I'll probably be exhausted. Let's get together tomorrow instead.
- A. Fine. I'll call you in the morning.



- ☒ **clean up** my living room
- ☒ **throw out** all my old newspapers
- ☒ **pick my brother up** at the train station



- ☒ **figure out** my hospital bill
- ☒ **fill out** my insurance form
- ☒ **call the doctor up**



- ☒ **take down** my Christmas decorations
- ☒ **hang up** my New Year's decorations
- ☒ **drop my suit off** at the cleaner's



- ☒ **pick out** my wedding dress
- ☒ **write down** the names of all the wedding guests
- ☒ **pick the wedding invitations up**



- ☒ **clean up** my room
- ☒ **put my toys away**
- ☒ **do my math homework over**



- ☒ \_\_\_\_\_
- ☒ \_\_\_\_\_
- ☒ \_\_\_\_\_





# I Heard from Her Just Last Week



hear from Aunt Betty

~~hear Aunt Betty from~~

hear from her

~~hear her from~~

- A. Have you **heard from** Aunt Betty recently?  
 B. Yes, I have. I **heard from** her just last week.



1. Have you **run into** Mr. Clark recently?



2. Have you **run out of** paper recently?



3. Has Martha **gotten over** the flu yet?



4. Has your English teacher **called on** you recently?



5. Have you and your husband **looked through** your photo album recently?



6. Has Ricky been **picking on** his little sister recently?

## How About You?



Tell about some of the people in your life.

Do you have a good friend in another city? Who is he/she?

How often do you hear from him/her? How long have you known each other?

Who do you get along with very well? Why?

Who do you take after? How?

Who do you look up to? Why?



## READING



### A CHILD-REARING PROBLEM

Timothy and his little sister, Patty, don't get along with each other very well. In fact, they fight constantly. He picks on her when it's time for her to go to bed. She picks on him when his friends come over to play.

Timmy and Patty's parents are very concerned. They don't know what to do about their children. They have looked through several books on child rearing, but so far they can't seem to find an answer to the problem. They're hoping that eventually their children will learn to get along with each other better.

### ✓ READING CHECK-UP

#### TRUE, FALSE, OR MAYBE?

Answer True, False, or Maybe (if the answer isn't in the story).

1. Patty picks on Timmy when it's time for her go to bed.
2. Timmy is Patty's older brother.
3. Timmy and Patty's parents have a child-rearing problem.
4. They can't seem to find any books about child rearing.
5. Timmy and Patty will eventually learn to get along with each other better.

#### CHOOSE

1. Please don't \_\_\_\_ your little sister.
  - a. pick on
  - b. get along with
2. We've been \_\_\_\_ these old family pictures.
  - a. looking through
  - b. taking after
3. My history teacher \_\_\_\_ me three times today.
  - a. looked up to
  - b. called on
4. I haven't \_\_\_\_ my aunt and uncle recently.
  - a. gotten over
  - b. heard from
5. Everybody thinks I \_\_\_\_ my mother.
  - a. take after
  - b. look through
6. I really \_\_\_\_ my older sister because she's so smart.
  - a. run into
  - b. look up to
7. I \_\_\_\_ my cousin Jane on Main Street yesterday.
  - a. ran into
  - b. heard from
8. Don't kiss me! I haven't \_\_\_\_ my cold yet.
  - a. gotten along with
  - b. gotten over



## ROLE PLAY *May I Help You?*

You're looking for clothing in a department store. Complete this conversation and act it out with another student.



- A. May I help you?
- B. Yes, please. I'm **looking for** (a/an) \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. What size do you wear?
- B.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Size 32/34/36/...} \\ \text{Small/Medium/Large/Extra Large.} \end{array} \right.$
- A. Here. How do you like (this one/these)?
- B. Hmm. I think (it's/they're) a little too \_\_\_\_\_.\* Do you have any \_\_\_\_\_s that are a little \_\_\_\_\_er?\*
- A. Yes. We have a wide selection. Why don't you **look through** all of our \_\_\_\_\_s and **pick out** the (one/ones) you like?
- B. Can I **try** (it/them) **on**?
- A. Of course. You can **try** (it/them) **on** in the dressing room over there.

\* fancy – plain  
dark – light



[5 minutes later]

- A. Well, how (does it/do they) fit?
- B. I'm afraid (it's/they're) a little too \_\_\_\_\_.\* Do you have any \_\_\_\_\_s that are a little \_\_\_\_\_er\*?
- A. Yes, we do. I think you'll like (THIS/THESE) \_\_\_\_\_. (It's/They're) a little \_\_\_\_\_er\* than the one(s) you just **tried on**.
- B. Will you **take** (it/them) **back** if I decide to return (it/them)?
- A. Of course. No problem at all. Just **bring** (it/them) **back** within \_\_\_\_\_ days, and we'll **give** you your money **back**.
- B. Fine. I think I'll take (it/them). How much (does it/do they) cost?
- A. The usual price is \_\_\_\_\_ dollars. But you're in luck! We're having a sale this week, and all of our \_\_\_\_\_s are \_\_\_\_\_ percent off the regular price.
- B. That's a real bargain! I'm glad I decided to buy (a/an) \_\_\_\_\_ this week. Thanks for your help.

\* large – small  
long – short  
wide – narrow  
tight – loose (baggy)



1. *suit*



2. *jeans*



3. *sweater*



4.

### How About You?



Where do you shop for clothing?  
What kind of clothing do you like to wear?

Think about clothing you own:  
What's your favorite clothing item?  
How long have you had it?  
Where did you get it?  
Why is it your favorite?



## ON SALE



Gary went to a men's clothing store yesterday. He was looking for a new sports jacket. He looked through the entire selection of jackets and picked out a few that he really liked. First, he picked out a nice blue jacket. But when he tried it on, it was too small. Next, he picked out an attractive red jacket. But when he tried it on, it was too large. Finally, he picked out a very fancy brown jacket with gold buttons. And when he tried it on, it seemed to fit perfectly.



Then he decided to buy a pair of trousers to go with the jacket. He looked through the entire selection of trousers and picked out several pairs that he really liked. First, he picked out a light brown pair. But when he tried them on, they were too tight. Next, he tried on a dark brown pair. But when he tried them on, they were too loose. Finally, he picked out a pair of brown-and-white plaid pants. And when he tried them on, they seemed to fit perfectly.



Gary paid for his new clothing and walked home feeling very happy about the jacket and pants he had just bought. He was especially happy because the clothing was on sale, and he had paid fifty percent off the regular price. However, Gary's happiness didn't last very long. When he got home, he noticed that one arm of the jacket was longer than the other. He also realized very quickly that the zipper on the pants was broken.



The next day Gary took the clothing back to the store and tried to get a refund. However, the people at the store refused to give him his money back because the clothing was on sale and there was a sign that said "All Sales Are Final!" Gary was furious, but he knew he couldn't do anything about it. The next time he buys something on sale, he'll be more careful. And he'll be sure to read the signs!



## ✓ READING CHECK-UP

### WHAT'S THE SEQUENCE?

Put these events in the correct order, based on the story.

- \_\_\_ Gary picked out a few jackets he really liked.
- \_\_\_ Gary went back and asked for a refund.
- 1. Gary went shopping for clothes yesterday.
- \_\_\_ He walked home feeling very happy.
- \_\_\_ He walked home feeling very upset and angry.
- \_\_\_ The brown jacket seemed to fit perfectly.
- \_\_\_ The store refused to give him back his money.
- \_\_\_ A pair of plaid pants fit very well.
- \_\_\_ He paid only half of the regular price.
- \_\_\_ He picked out several pairs of trousers.
- \_\_\_ But then, Gary noticed a few problems with the jacket and the pants.

### How About You?



Have you ever bought something you had to return?

What did you buy?

Where?

What was wrong with it?

What did you do?

Were you successful?

## LISTENING

Listen and choose what the people are talking about.

- |                           |                |                          |
|---------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. a. shorts              | 4. a. homework | 7. a. a coat             |
| b. a blouse               | b. children    | b. the heat              |
| 2. a. shoes               | 5. a. pictures | 8. a. milk               |
| b. a library book         | b. pants       | b. the garbage           |
| 3. a. an application form | 6. a. the flu  | 9. a. a telephone number |
| b. a math problem         | b. a decision  | b. an invitation         |



## PRONUNCIATION Linking "t" Between Vowels

Listen. Then say it.

Turn it on!

Turn it off!

Clean it up!

Throw it away!

Say it. Then listen.

Fill it out!

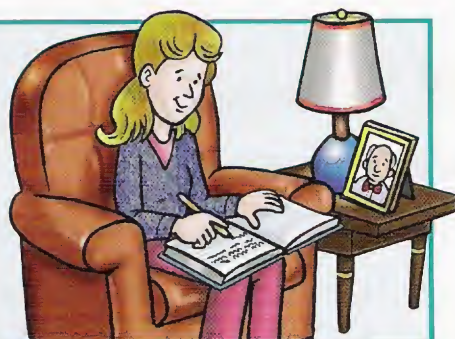
Do it over!

Drop it off!

Hand it in!



Write in your journal about someone you look up to—a member of your family, a person in your community, or a famous person in your country or in history. Who do you look up to? Why do you admire this person?



## CHAPTER SUMMARY

### GRAMMAR

#### TWO-WORD VERBS: SEPARABLE

I'm going to

**put on** my boots.  
**put** my boots **on**.  
**put** them **on**.

#### TWO-WORD VERBS: INSEPARABLE

I

**hear from** Aunt Betty  
**hear from** her

~~hear Aunt Betty from~~  
~~hear her from~~

very often.

### KEY VOCABULARY

#### TWO-WORD VERBS: SEPARABLE

bring    back  
call    up  
clean    up  
cross    out  
do    over  
drop    off  
figure    out  
fill    out

give    back  
hand    in  
hang    up  
hook    up  
leave    on  
look    up  
pick    out  
pick    up

put    away  
put    on  
take    back  
take    down  
take    off  
take    out  
think    over  
throw    away

throw    out  
try    on  
turn    down  
turn    off  
turn    on  
use    up  
wake    up  
write    down

#### TWO-WORD VERBS: INSEPARABLE

call on  
come over  
get along with  
get over  
hear from  
look for

look through  
look up to  
pick on  
run into  
run out of  
take after



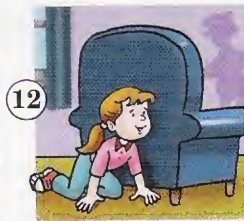
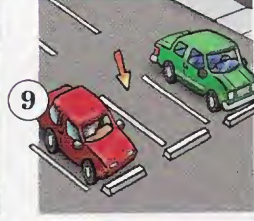
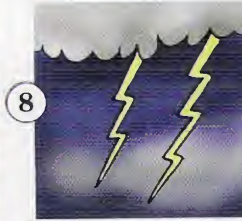
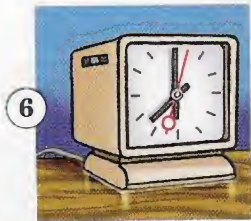
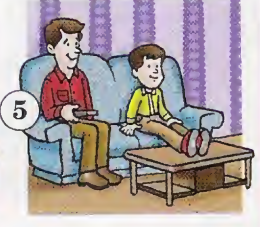


# 10

## Connectors: And ... Too And ... Either So, But, Neither

- Coincidences
- Asking for and Giving Reasons
- Describing People's Backgrounds, Interests, and Personalities
- Looking for a Job
- Referring People to Someone Else
- Discussing Opinions
- Describing People's Similarities and Differences

### VOCABULARY PREVIEW



1. allergic
2. athletic
3. frightened
4. strict
5. lenient

6. alarm clock
7. army
8. lightning
9. parking space
10. want ad

11. enroll
12. hide
13. kiss
14. walk *my* dog
15. work out



# What a Coincidence!

I'm hungry.	{ I am, too. So am I. }
I can swim.	{ I can, too. So can I. }
I've seen that movie.	{ I have, too. So have I. }

I have a car.	{ I do, too. So do I. }
I worked yesterday.	{ I did, too. So did I. }



- A. I'm allergic to cats.
- B. What a coincidence!  
{ I am, too. }  
{ So am I. }



1. I'm a vegetarian.



2. I like peppermint ice cream.



3. I can speak four languages fluently.



4. I just got a raise.



5. I'll be on a business trip next week.



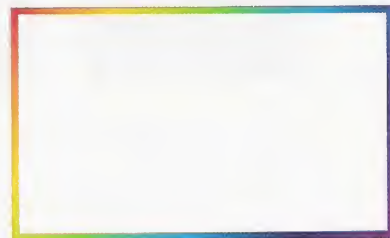
6. I've been feeling tired lately.



7. I have to work late at the office tonight.



8. I forgot my umbrella this morning.



9.



# What a Coincidence!

I'm not hungry. { I'm not either.  
Neither am I. }

I can't swim. { I can't either.  
Neither can I. }

I haven't seen that movie. { I haven't either.  
Neither have I. }

I don't have a car. { I don't either.  
Neither do I. }

I didn't work yesterday. { I didn't either.  
Neither did I. }



A. I'm not a very good dancer.

B. What a coincidence!  
{ I'm not either. }  
{ Neither am I. }



1. I don't like macaroni and cheese.



2. I didn't see the stop sign.



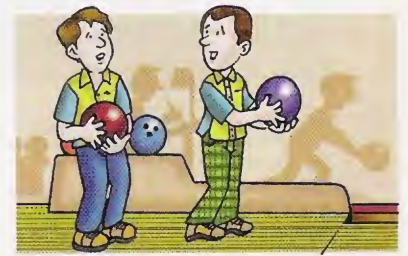
3. I can't skate very well.



4. I haven't seen a movie in a long time.



5. I wasn't very athletic when I was younger.



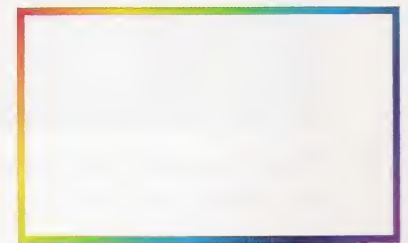
6. I won't be able to go bowling next Saturday.



7. I don't have a date for the prom.



8. I've never kissed anyone before.



9.



# And They Do, Too

I'm tired, { and he is, too.  
and so is he. }

He'll be busy, { and she will, too.  
and so will she. }

She's been sick, { and he has, too.  
and so has he. }

They sing, { and she does, too.  
and so does she. }

She studied, { and I did, too.  
and so did I. }



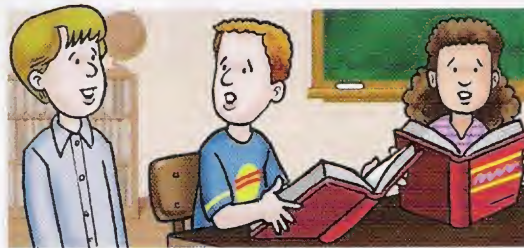
A. Why can't you or the children help me with the dishes?

B. I have to study, { and they do, too.  
and so do they. }



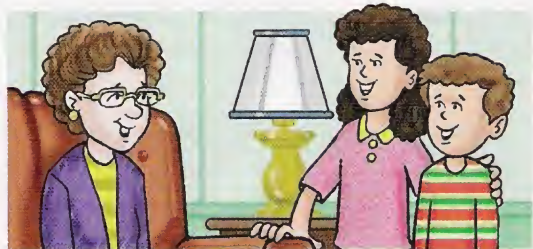
1. Why weren't you and Bob at the meeting this morning?

*I missed the bus, \_\_\_\_.*



2. Why are you and Vanessa so nervous today?

*I have two final exams tomorrow, \_\_\_\_.*



3. What are you and your brother going to do when you grow up?

*I'm going to start an Internet company, \_\_\_\_.*



4. Where were you and your wife when the accident happened?

*I was standing on the corner, \_\_\_\_.*





5. How do you know Mr. and Mrs. Crandall?  
*They walk their dog in the park, \_\_\_\_.*



7. Why haven't you and your brother been in school for the past few days?  
*I've been sick, \_\_\_\_.*



9. How did you meet your wife?  
*I was working out at the health club, \_\_\_\_.*



11. Why don't you or your neighbors complain about this leak?  
*I've already spoken to the landlord, \_\_\_\_.*



13. Why are you and your cats hiding under the bed?  
*I'm afraid of thunder and lightning, \_\_\_\_.*



6. Why can't you or your roommates come to my party?  
*I'll be out of town, \_\_\_\_.*



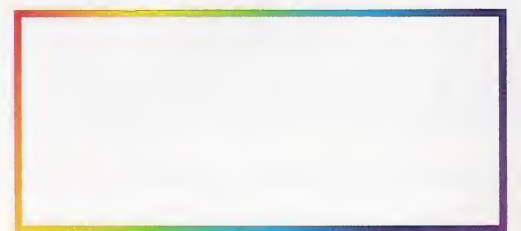
8. Could you or your friend help me take these packages upstairs?  
*I'll be glad to help you, \_\_\_\_.*



10. What are you two arguing about?  
*He wants this parking space, \_\_\_\_.*



12. How did you and your husband like the play?  
*I fell asleep during the first act, \_\_\_\_.*



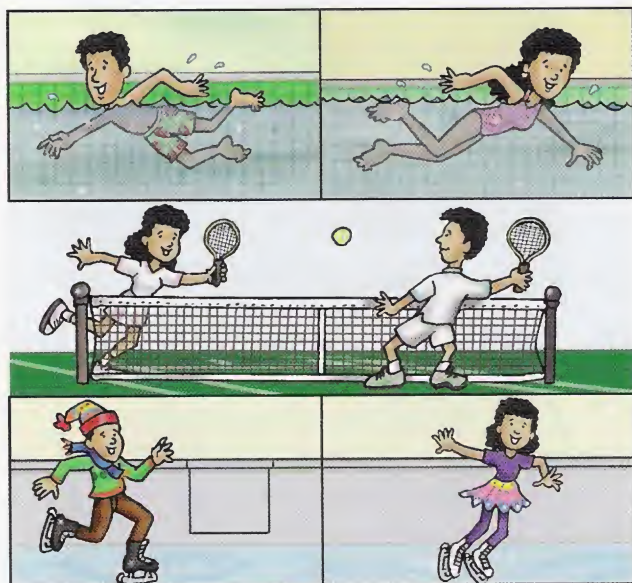
- 14.



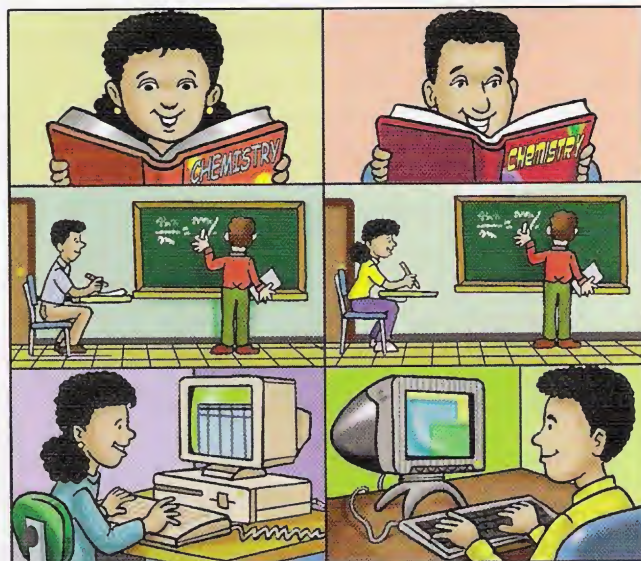
## "MADE FOR EACH OTHER"



Louise and Brian are very compatible people. They have a lot in common. For example, they have similar backgrounds. He grew up in a small town in the South, and so did she. She's the oldest of four children, and he is, too. His parents own their own business, and so do hers.



In addition, Louise and Brian like the same sports. He goes swimming several times a week, and so does she. She can play tennis very well, and so can he. His favorite winter sport is ice skating, and hers is, too.

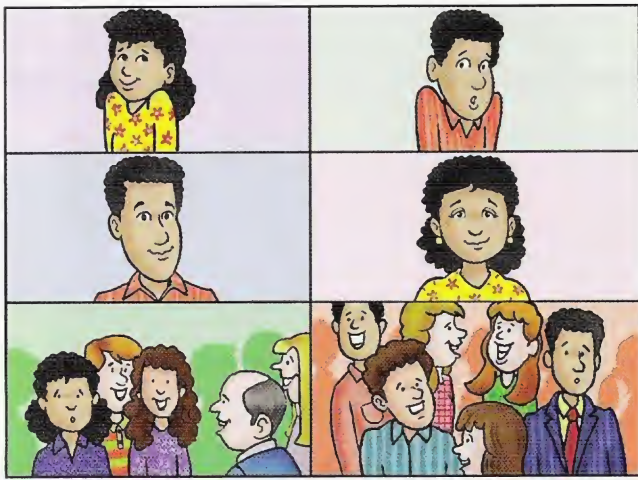


They also have similar academic interests. She's majoring in chemistry, and he is, too. He has taken every course in mathematics offered by their college, and so has she. She enjoys working with computers, and he does, too.



Louise and Brian also have the same cultural interests. She has been to most of the art museums in New York City, and so has he. He's a member of the college theater group, and she is, too. She has a complete collection of Beethoven's symphonies, and so does he.





In addition, they have similar personalities. She has always been very shy, and he has, too. He tends to be very quiet, and so does she. She's often nervous when she's in large groups of people, and he is, too.



Finally, they have very similar outlooks on life. She has been a vegetarian for years, and so has he. He supports equal rights for women and minorities, and so does she. She's opposed to the use of nuclear energy, and he is, too.

As you can see, Louise and Brian are very compatible people. In fact, everybody says they were "made for each other."

## ✓ READING CHECK-UP

### TRUE, FALSE, OR MAYBE?

Answer True, False, or Maybe (if the answer isn't in the story).

- Louise spent her childhood in the South.
- Brian has older brothers and sisters.
- Louise and Brian are both students in college.
- They both ski very well.
- They haven't been to all the art museums in New York City.
- They both like to be in large groups of people.
- They both feel that people shouldn't eat vegetables.

## LISTENING

Listen and choose what the people are talking about.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. a. personality<br>b. background             | 4. a. personality<br>b. background             |
| 2. a. sports<br>b. cultural interests          | 5. a. sports<br>b. academic interests          |
| 3. a. academic interests<br>b. outlook on life | 6. a. cultural interests<br>b. outlook on life |



## And She Hasn't Either

I'm not tired, { and he isn't either.  
and neither is he. }

He won't be busy, { and she won't either.  
and neither will she. }

She hasn't been sick, { and he hasn't either.  
and neither has he. }

They don't sing, { and she doesn't either.  
and neither does she. }

She didn't study, { and I didn't either.  
and neither did I. }



A. Why do you and your sister look so frightened?

B. I've never been on a roller coaster before, { and she hasn't either.  
and neither has she. }



1. Why haven't you and your roommate hooked up your new DVD player?

*I don't understand the instructions, \_\_\_\_.*



2. Why didn't you or your parents answer the telephone all weekend?

*I wasn't home, \_\_\_\_.*



3. Why did you and your wife move to the center of the city?

*She didn't like living in the suburbs, \_\_\_\_.*



4. What do you and Greg want to talk to me about?

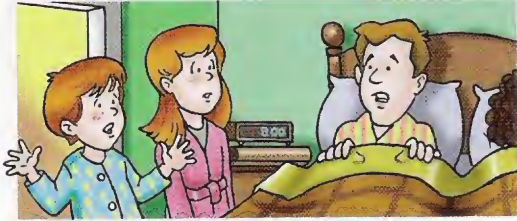
*I won't be able to work overtime this weekend, \_\_\_\_.*





5. Why do you and your husband want to enroll in my dance class?

*I don't know how to dance, \_\_\_\_.*



7. Why didn't you or Mom wake us up on time this morning?

*I didn't hear the alarm clock, \_\_\_\_.*



9. What are you and your sister arguing about?

*She doesn't want to take the garbage out, \_\_\_\_.*



11. Why were you and your wife so nervous during the flight?

*I had never flown before today, \_\_\_\_.*



13. Why don't you and your sister want me to read "Little Red Riding Hood"?

*I don't like fairy tales very much, \_\_\_\_.*



6. Why does the school nurse want to see us?

*I haven't had an eye examination, \_\_\_\_.*



8. Why did you and your husband leave the concert so early?

*I couldn't stand the loud music, \_\_\_\_.*



10. Why don't you and your friends want to come to the game?

*They aren't very interested in football, \_\_\_\_.*



12. Why have you and your friends stopped shopping at my store?

*I can't afford your prices, \_\_\_\_.*



- 14.



## LAI D OFF

Jack and Betty Williams are going through some difficult times. They were both laid off from their jobs last month. As the days go by, they're becoming more and more concerned about their futures, since he hasn't been able to find another job yet, and neither has she.

The layoffs weren't a surprise to Jack and Betty. After all, Jack's company hadn't been doing very well for a long time, and neither had Betty's. However, Jack had never expected both of them to be laid off at the same time, and Betty hadn't either. Ever since they have been laid off, Jack and Betty have been trying to find new jobs. Unfortunately, she hasn't been very successful, and he hasn't either.



The main reason they're having trouble finding work is that there simply aren't many jobs available right now. He can't find anything in the want ads, and neither can she. She hasn't heard about any job openings, and he hasn't either. His friends haven't been able to help at all, and neither have hers.

Another reason they're having trouble finding work is that they don't seem to have the right kind of skills and training. He doesn't know anything about computers, and she doesn't either. She can't type very well, and neither can he. He hasn't had any special vocational training, and she hasn't either.



A third reason they're having trouble finding work is that there are certain jobs they prefer not to take. He doesn't like working at night, and neither does she. She isn't willing to work on the weekends, and neither is he. He doesn't want to commute very far to work, and she doesn't either.

Despite all their problems, Jack and Betty aren't completely discouraged. She doesn't have a very pessimistic outlook on life, and neither does he. They're both hopeful that things will get better soon.

### ✓ READING CHECK-UP

#### TRUE, FALSE, OR MAYBE?

Answer True, False, or Maybe (if the answer isn't in the story).

1. Betty quit her job last month.
2. Jack and Betty had been working for the same company.
3. Some of their friends have been laid off, too.
4. Typing skills are important in certain jobs.
5. Jack and Betty will find jobs soon.



You're at a job interview. Role-play with another student, using the interviewer's questions below.

- Tell me about your skills.
- Tell me about your educational background.
- Have you had any special vocational training?
- Are you willing to work at night or on the weekend?
- When can you start?



# You Should Ask Them

I don't sing, **but** my sister does.  
She didn't know the answer, **but** I did.

He can play chess, **but** I can't.  
We're ready, **but** they aren't.



- A. Can you baby-sit for us tomorrow night?
- B. No, I can't, but my **SISTER** can. You should ask **HER**.



- 1. Have you heard the weather forecast?  
*my father*



- 2. Do you have a hammer?  
*my upstairs neighbors*



- 3. Are you interested in seeing a movie tonight?  
*Maria*



- 4. Did you write down the homework assignment?  
*Jack*



- 5. Have you by any chance found a brown-and-white dog?  
*the woman across the street*



- 6. Were you paying attention when the salesman explained how to assemble this?  
*the children*

## How to Say It!

### Offering a Suggestion

You should *ask HER*.



Why don't you *ask HER*?



How about *asking HER*?

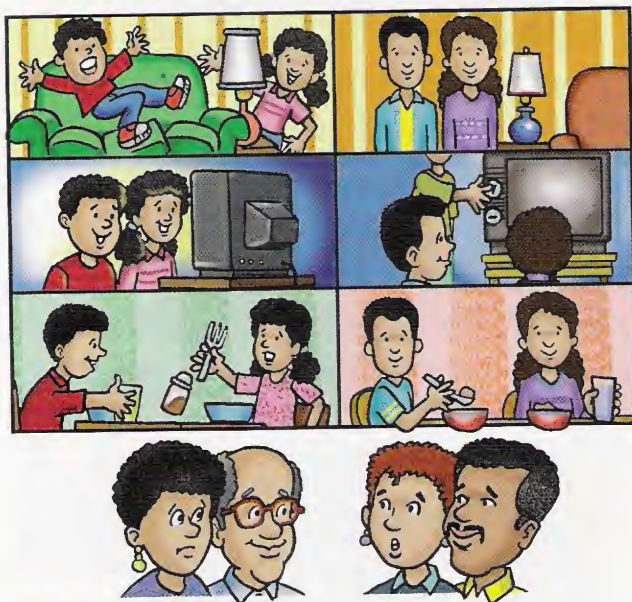
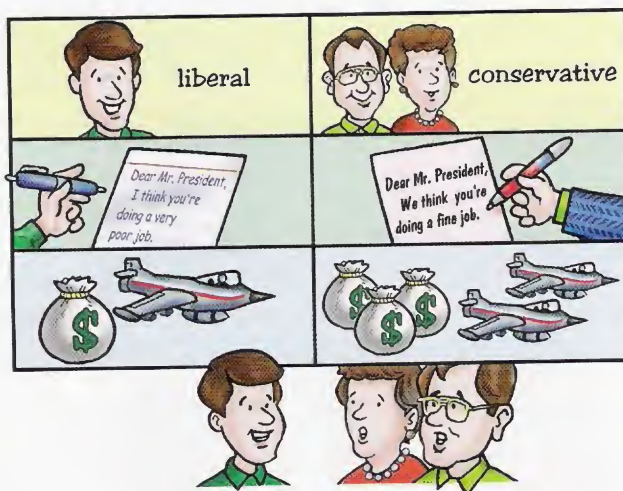


Practice the conversations in this lesson again. Offer suggestions in different ways.



## "TOUCHY SUBJECTS"

Larry and his parents always disagree when they talk about politics. Larry is very liberal, but his parents aren't. They're very conservative. Larry thinks the president is doing a very poor job, but his parents don't. They think the president is doing a fine job. Also, Larry doesn't think the government should spend a lot of money on defense, but his parents do. They think the country needs a strong army. You can see why Larry and his parents always disagree when they talk about politics. Politics is a very "touchy subject" with them.



The Greens and their next-door neighbors, the Harrisons, always disagree when they talk about child rearing. The Greens are very lenient with their children, but the Harrisons aren't. They're very strict. The Greens let their children watch television whenever they want, but the Harrisons don't. They let their children watch television for only an hour a day. Also, the Harrisons have always taught their children to sit quietly and behave well at the dinner table, but the Greens haven't. They have always allowed their children to do whatever they want at the dinner table. You can see why the Greens and the Harrisons always disagree when they talk about child rearing. Child rearing is a very "touchy subject" with them.

### ✓ READING CHECK-UP

TRUE, FALSE, OR MAYBE?

Answer True, False, or Maybe (if the answer isn't in the story).

1. Larry and his parents never agree when they talk about politics.
2. Larry probably supports equal rights for women and minorities.
3. The Harrisons' children watch television more often than the Greens' children.
4. The Greens' children probably go to bed later than the Harrisons' children.
5. Since the Greens and the Harrisons disagree, they never talk about child rearing.

### How About You?



Do you and someone you know always disagree about a "touchy subject"? Who is this person? What do you disagree about? In what ways do you disagree?



## ON YOUR OWN *Same and Different*



In many ways, my sister and I are exactly the same.

I'm tall and thin, and she is, too.

I have brown eyes and curly black hair, and so does she.

I work in an office downtown, and she does, too.

I'm not married yet, and neither is she.

I went to college in Boston, and so did she.

I wasn't a very good student, and she wasn't either.

And in many ways, my sister and I are very different.

I like classical music, but she doesn't.

She enjoys sports, but I don't.

I've never traveled overseas, but she has.

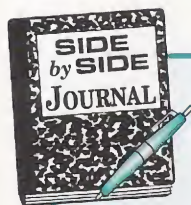
She's never been to New York, but I have many times.

She's very outgoing and popular, but I'm not.

I'm very quiet and philosophical, but she isn't.

Yes, in many ways, my sister and I are exactly the same, and in many ways, we're very different. But most important of all, we like and respect each other. And we're friends.

Tell other students about somebody you are close to—a friend, a classmate, or someone in your family. Tell how you and this person are the same, and tell how you are different.



Write in your journal about somebody you are close to—a friend, a classmate, or someone in your family. Tell how you and this person are the same, and tell how you are different.



In many ways, \_\_\_\_\_ and I are exactly the same.

---

---

---

And in many ways, \_\_\_\_\_ and I are very different.

---

---

---



## PRONUNCIATION *Contrastive Stress*

Listen. Then say it.

No, I can't, but my **SISTER** can.

No, I don't, but my **NEIGHBORS** do.

You should ask **HER**.

Why don't you ask **THEM**?

Say it. Then listen.

No, I haven't, but my **FATHER** has.

No, I wasn't, but my **CHILDREN** were.

You should ask **HIM**.

How about asking **THEM**?

## CHAPTER SUMMARY

### GRAMMAR

#### CONNECTORS:

##### Too/So

I'm hungry.	I am, too. So am I.
I can swim.	I can, too. So can I.
I've seen that movie.	I have, too. So have I.
I have a car.	I do, too. So do I.
I worked yesterday.	I did, too. So did I.

##### EITHER/NEITHER

I'm not hungry.	I'm not either. Neither am I.
I can't swim.	I can't either. Neither can I.
I've haven't seen that movie.	I haven't either. Neither have I.
I don't have a car.	I don't either. Neither do I.
I didn't work.	I didn't either. Neither did I.

##### BUT

I don't sing, <b>but</b> my sister does.
She didn't know the answer, <b>but</b> I did.
He can play chess, <b>but</b> I can't.
We're ready, <b>but</b> they aren't.

I'm tired,	and he is, too. and so is he.
He'll be busy,	and she will, too. and so will she.
She's been sick,	and he has, too. and so has he.
They sing,	and she does, too. and so does she.
She studied,	and I did, too. and so did I.

I'm not tired,	and he isn't either. and neither is he.
He won't be busy,	and she won't either. and neither will she.
She hasn't been sick,	and he hasn't either. and neither has he.
They don't sing,	and she doesn't either. and neither does she.
She didn't study,	and I didn't either. and neither did I.

### KEY VOCABULARY

#### DESCRIBING

academic	hopeful
allergic	lenient
athletic	liberal
available	pessimistic
compatible	philosophical
concerned	similar
conservative	strict
cultural	willing
discouraged	
frightened	

#### PEOPLE AND THINGS

act	fairy tale	parking space
alarm clock	final exam	personality
army	government	raise
art museum	job opening	theater group
background	layoff	thunder
business trip	leak	training
child rearing	lightning	vegetarian
collection	minorities	vocational
defense	nuclear energy	training
equal rights	outlook on life	want ads

#### ACTIONS

afford	major in
allow	prefer
behave	respect
commute	support
enroll	tend to
expect	walk <i>my</i>
hide	dog
kiss	work out



## From Matchmakers to Dating Services

Traditions, customs, modern life, and the ways people meet

**M**arriage traditions and customs are very different around the world. In many cultures, young people meet at school, at work, or in other places; they decide to go out together; they fall in love; and they get married. In other cultures, parents or other family members arrange a match between two young people.

In India, for example, a father traditionally finds his daughter a husband. The father might ask friends or relatives to recommend a possible husband, and he might put an ad in the newspaper. The father looks for someone with a good education, occupation, and salary. When he finds a possible match, he sends his daughter's horoscope to the boy's family. An astrologer reads the horoscope and decides if there is a good astrological match between the young man and woman. If the astrologer approves, the families then discuss the marriage arrangements.

In many cultures around the world, families use a matchmaker to bring young people together and arrange marriages. This is especially common in rural areas of many countries. Families pay the matchmaker to find a partner for their child. Sometimes, the matchmaker also helps families with the "business" part of a marriage agreement. For example, a family may give or receive animals, products, or other valuable things as part of the marriage arrangement. In some cultures, parents even arrange marriages between children before they are born.



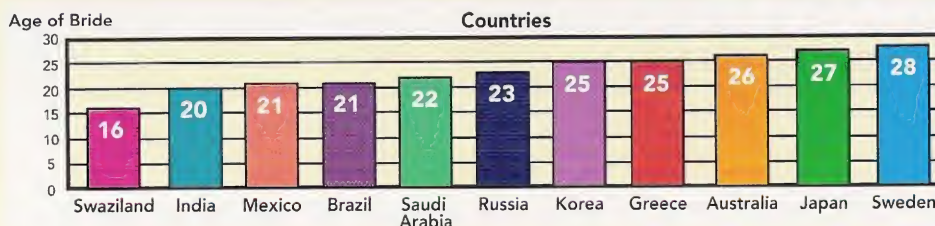
*An astrologer approved the marriage of these newlyweds from India. The astrologer examined their horoscopes to decide if the date and time of their births were a good match.*

These traditions and customs are changing in many places, especially in the modern cities of the world. Young people want the freedom to choose their own partners. Many, however, actually use modern-day versions of the traditional matchmaking services! For example, some people put personal ads in newspapers or magazines. In these ads, people describe themselves and tell what kind of person they're looking for. Others use dating services—companies that bring people together. Most dating services ask people to submit a photograph and fill out a long questionnaire about their background and interests. Some dating services even make videos of their customers. People who use a dating service can usually browse through the company's information to find a possible partner.

### FACT FILE

#### When People Get Married

People around the world get married at different ages. At what age do men and women usually get married in different countries you know?





## AROUND THE WORLD

### Wedding Customs and Traditions



a wedding ceremony in the United States



a Hindu ceremony



a wedding in the Slovak Republic



a ceremony in a Korean village

Wedding customs and traditions are very different around the world. In many cultures, weddings happen in churches or other places of worship. In other cultures, people get married outdoors, in their homes, in special reception halls for family celebrations, or in other places. The bride and the groom usually wear clothing that is traditional for weddings in their culture. The type of clothing and the colors are very different around the world. Brides often wear a veil or a crown on their heads. Some weddings are private—just for family members and friends. Other weddings are public. Everybody in the neighborhood or the entire town might attend the celebration. Some weddings are short, and other weddings can last for hours, days, or even a week!



a traditional Romanian dance



musicians leading a wedding procession



confetti



flower petals

Music and dancing are an important part of wedding celebrations in different cultures. There are often special dances for the bride and groom, their parents, and other family members. Musicians might play special wedding music during the ceremony, at the celebration after the ceremony, or even in the street!

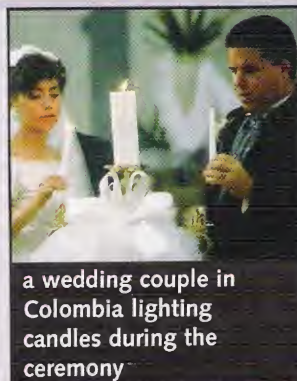


rice

In some cultures, people like to throw things at weddings! Before or after the ceremony, it is often traditional for guests to shower the bride and groom with something to wish them good luck.



Guests have pinned money on this bride and groom in Cyprus.



a wedding couple in Colombia lighting candles during the ceremony



cutting the cake at a U.S. wedding celebration



a Japanese bride arriving at her wedding by boat



a bride in the U.S. throwing a bouquet of flowers (According to tradition, the person who catches it will get married next.)

Many cultures around the world have special wedding customs. These traditions often involve candles, flowers, special foods, money, and the ways that couples get to their wedding ceremonies.

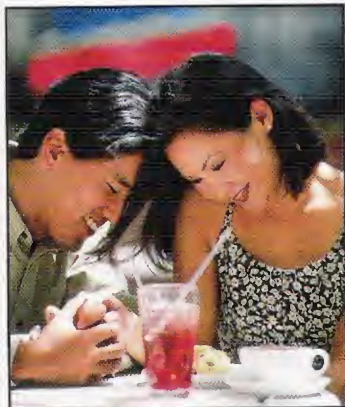
What wedding customs and traditions in different cultures do you know?



# Interview

A Side by Side Gazette reporter spoke with several young couples.

**Q:** "How did you meet?"



**A:** We were high school "sweethearts."



**A:** We met in college.



**A:** We met at work.



**A:** We met at a bookstore.



**A:** We met on a "blind date" that our friends arranged.



**A:** We met through a dating service.



**A:** Our parents arranged our marriage through a matchmaker.

## FUN with IDIOMS



## Do You Know These Expressions?

- |   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| ___ 1. He's nuts about me.                                  | a. I liked him right away.         |
| ___ 2. She gave me the cold shoulder.                       | b. He likes me a lot.              |
| ___ 3. I fell for him the moment I met him.                 | c. She didn't meet me.             |
| ___ 4. We had planned to go on a date, but she stood me up. | d. She didn't pay attention to me. |



## We've Got Mail!

Dear Side by Side,

I'm trying to figure out two-word verbs. Is there a rule that will tell me which two-word verbs are separable and which are inseparable? I hope to hear you from soon.

Sincerely,

"Looking for an Answer"

Dear "Looking for an Answer,"

We're sorry to tell you that there isn't a rule for this. You need to learn about each verb separately. Here's a suggestion. On a piece of paper, make two lists. Write down separable two-word verbs in one list and inseparable two-word verbs in the other. Then look up the words on your lists when you can't remember them.

By the way, we've circled some words in the last sentence of your letter because "hear from" is an inseparable two-word verb. The correct way to say this is "I hope to hear from you soon." Thanks for writing, and good luck with two-word verbs!



Sincerely,

Side by Side

Dear Side by Side,

I think two-word verbs are very difficult. The verb in a two-word verb has one meaning, but the whole two-word verb often has a different meaning. For example, "I turned on the light," but "I turned down the invitation"; "I take out the garbage," but "I take after my father." In my language, we have different words for all these expressions. Why does English use the same words over and over again?

Sincerely,

"Turned Off by Two-Word Verbs"

Dear "Turned Off,"

We're sorry to hear you're unhappy. Two-word verbs are very common in everyday English. We actually have special words for many of these meanings, but these words are more formal. For example, you can say, "I declined the invitation" and "I resemble my father." Most English speakers, however, prefer to use informal language, so they use lots of two-word verbs. With time, we're sure you'll get over this problem with two-word verbs. Thanks for your question.



Sincerely,

Side by Side

## Global Exchange

**Pedro:** Let me tell you about my best friend. His name is Marco. People think we're brothers because we look alike. He's short and thin, and so am I. I have curly brown hair, and he does, too. We also have similar backgrounds. He's originally from Peru, and I am, too. He moved to this country when he was a little boy, and so did I. His parents work in factories, and so do mine. Marco and I have very different interests. He enjoys playing sports, but I don't. I play a musical instrument, but he doesn't. I've been in several plays in school, but he hasn't. How about you? Tell me about your best friend.

Tell a keypal about your best friend.

## LISTENING

### "Telephone Tag" True or False?

True!



- \_\_\_ ① Mary likes jazz, and Jim does, too.
- \_\_\_ ② Mary likes to play tennis, and so does Jim.
- \_\_\_ ③ Jim wants to go to the ballet, but Mary doesn't.
- \_\_\_ ④ Jim hasn't seen the movie, and neither has Mary.
- \_\_\_ ⑤ Jim doesn't like Italian food, but Mary does.

### What Are They Saying?





# Listening Scripts

## Chapter 1 – Page 6

*Listen and choose the correct answer.*

1. What are you doing?
2. Do you watch the news very often?
3. Are you a good swimmer?
4. What's Cathy reading?
5. Who cooks in your family?
6. Do they like to skate?
7. Does your sister want to be a ballet dancer?
8. Do you and your friends play basketball very often?
9. Are your parents good dancers?
10. What does Peter want to be when he grows up?

## Chapter 2 – Page 17

*Listen and choose the correct answer.*

1. Did you do well at your job interview yesterday?
2. Were your children tired last night?
3. What was he doing when he broke his leg?
4. Did you finish your dinner last night?
5. How did your husband lose his wallet?
6. What was your supervisor doing?
7. Did you do well on the exam?
8. What happened while you were preparing lunch?

## Chapter 3 – Page 24

*Listen to the conversation and choose the answer that is true.*

1. A. Are you going to wear your brown suit today?  
B. No, I don't think so. I wore my brown suit yesterday. I'm going to wear my gray suit.
2. A. Let's make beef stew for dinner!  
B. But we had that last week. Let's make spaghetti and meatballs instead.  
A. Okay.
3. A. Do you want to watch the game show on Channel 5 or the news program on Channel 9?  
B. Let's watch the news program.
4. A. What's the matter with it?  
B. The brakes don't work, and it doesn't start very well in the morning.
5. A. What are you going to do tomorrow?  
B. I'm going to plant carrots, tomatoes, and lettuce.
6. A. This computer is very powerful, but it's too expensive.  
B. You're right.

## Side by Side Gazette – Page 35

*Listen to the messages on Dave's machine. Match the messages.*

You have five messages.

Message Number One: "Hi, Dave. It's Sarah. Thanks for the invitation, but I can't come to your party tomorrow. I'll be taking my uncle to the hospital. Maybe next time." [beep]

Message Number Two: "Hello, Dave. It's Bob. I'm sorry that my wife and I won't be able to come to your party tomorrow. We'll be attending a wedding out of town. I hope it's a great party. Have fun!" [beep]

Message Number Three: "Dave? It's Paula. How's it going? I got your message about the party tomorrow. Unfortunately, I won't be able to go. I'll be studying all weekend. Talk to you soon." [beep]

Message Number Four: "Hi, Dave. It's Joe. Thanks for the invitation to your party. I'll be visiting my parents in New York City, so I'm afraid I won't be around. I'll call you when I get back." [beep]

Message Number Five: "Hello, Dave? It's Carla. Thanks for the invitation to your party. I don't have anything to do tomorrow night, so I'll definitely be there. I'm really looking forward to it. See you tomorrow." [beep]

## Chapter 4 – Page 49

1. *Linda is on vacation in San Francisco. This is her list of things to do. Check the things on the list Linda has already done.*

Linda has already seen the Golden Gate Bridge. She hasn't visited Golden Gate Park yet. She took a tour of Alcatraz Prison yesterday. She's going to go to Chinatown tomorrow. She hasn't ridden a cable car yet. She's eaten at Fisherman's Wharf, but she hasn't had time to buy souvenirs.

2. *Alan is a secretary in a very busy office. This is his list of things to do before 5 P.M. on Friday. Check the things on the list Alan has already done.*

Alan has already called Mrs. Porter. He has to type the letter to the Mervis Company. He hasn't taken the mail to the post office yet. He's gone to the bank. He hasn't sent an e-mail to the company's office in Denver, and he's going to speak to the boss about his salary next week.

3. *It's Saturday, and Judy and Paul Johnson are doing lots of things around the house. This is the list of things they have to do today. Check the things on the list they've already done.*

Judy and Paul haven't done the laundry. They have to wash the kitchen windows. They've paid the bills. They haven't given the dog a bath. They'll clean the garage later. They couldn't fix the bathroom sink or repair the fence, but they vacuumed the living room rug.

## Chapter 5 – Page 60

*Listen to the conversation and choose the answer that is true.*

1. A. How long have you had a backache?  
B. For three days.
2. A. Has your father always been an engineer?  
B. No, he hasn't.
3. A. How long has your knee been swollen?  
B. For a week.
4. A. How long have you known how to ski?  
B. Since I was a teenager.
5. A. Did you live in Tokyo for a long time?  
B. Yes. Five years.
6. A. How long has Roger been interested in Egyptian history?  
B. Since he lived in Cairo.
7. A. Is Amy still in the hospital?  
B. Oh. I forgot to tell you. She's been home for two days.
8. A. Have you played hockey for a long time?  
B. Yes. I've played hockey since I moved to Toronto three years ago.



### Side by Side Gazette – Page 67

*Listen to the voice-mail messages between Gloria Rivera and her office assistant, Sam. Has Sam done the things on Ms. Rivera's list? Check Yes or No.*

You have one message. Tuesday, 8:15 A.M.

Hello, Sam? This is Ms. Rivera. I'll be out of the office all day today. I'm not feeling well. Here's a list of things you'll need to do while I'm not here. First, please write a note to Mrs. Wilson and tell her I'm sick. Then, please call Mr. Chen and change the time of our appointment. Also, send an e-mail to everybody in the office, and tell them about next week's meeting. Don't forget to speak to the custodian about my broken desk lamp. I hope he can fix it. Hmm. Let's see. I know there are a few more things. Oh, yes. Please make a list of all the employees and give it to Ms. Baxter. She asked me for the list last week. Okay, Sam. I think that's everything. Oh . . . one more thing. Please take the package on my desk to the post office if you have time. And that's it. Thanks, Sam. I'll see you tomorrow morning.

You have reached the voice mailbox of Gloria Rivera. Please leave a message after the tone.

Ms. Rivera? This is Sam. I'm sorry you aren't feeling well. I hope you feel better tomorrow. I'm calling to tell you what I've done today, and what I haven't done yet. It's been very busy here, so I haven't had time to do everything. I wrote a note to Mrs. Wilson. I called Mr. Chen and changed the time of your appointment. I also sent the e-mail about next week's meeting. I haven't spoken to the custodian. He's been sick all week. I made a list of all the employees, but I haven't given it to Ms. Baxter yet. I'll give it to her early tomorrow morning. Finally, I haven't taken the package to the post office yet. I haven't had time. I'm going to take it to the post office on my way home. Again, I hope you're feeling better. I'll see you in the morning.

### Chapter 6 – Page 79

#### WHICH WORD DO YOU HEAR?

*Listen and choose the correct answer.*

1. He's gone to the bank.
2. I've never written so many letters in one day before.
3. She's been seeing patients all day.
4. What courses have you taken this year?
5. Is Beverly giving blood?
6. Ben has driven all night.

#### WHO IS SPEAKING?

*Listen and decide who is speaking.*

1. What a day! All the tenants have been complaining that nothing is working.
2. I'm very tired. I've given six lessons today.
3. Thank you! You've been a wonderful audience!
4. I'm really tired. I've been watching them all day.
5. I'm very tired. I've been looking at paychecks since early this morning.
6. It's been a long day. I've been selling tickets since ten A.M.

### Chapter 7 – Page 93

*Listen and choose the correct answer.*

1. A. I avoid going to the mall whenever I can.  
B. Me, too.
2. A. I've decided to sell my car.  
B. Your beautiful car?
3. A. Please try to quit biting your nails.  
B. Okay, Mom.

4. A. Do you enjoy traveling by plane?  
B. Very much.
5. A. We're thinking about moving to Florida.  
B. Oh. That's interesting.
6. A. I've been considering getting married for a long time.  
B. Oh, really? I didn't know that.
7. A. Don't stop practicing.  
B. Okay.
8. A. Interrupting people is a habit I just can't break.  
B. That's too bad.

### Chapter 8 – Page 103

*Listen and choose the correct answer.*

1. Did your parents enjoy eating at Joe's Restaurant last night?
2. Why don't you want to see the new James Bond movie with us next weekend?
3. Did you get to the play on time last night?
4. Michael, please go upstairs and do your homework.
5. Why did Carmen do so well on the history test?
6. We really enjoyed our vacation at the Ritz Hotel.

### Side by Side Gazette – Page 113

*Listen to the Olympic Game highlights. Match the highlight and the sport.*

And now, sports fans, let's finish today's program with highlights of the Olympic Games. Here are five of my favorite moments in the most recent summer and winter games:

There are three seconds left in the game. Number 38 gets ready to shoot again. His team needs this point to win the game. He shoots, and it's in the basket! [Buzzer] That's it! The game is over! And the United States wins 99 to 98. The U.S. gets the gold medal!

Kirshner is still in front. But wait! Look at Tanaka in the next lane! What speed! Look at him move through the water! Tanaka is even with Kirshner. Now Tanaka is ahead! And Tanaka wins the event! Japan wins the gold medal, Germany gets the silver, and Hungary gets the bronze.

Natasha knows she must do this floor routine perfectly to win the gold medal. She had problems today when she fell off the balance beam, and that's usually her best event. She's doing very well. What a strong and graceful athlete! And here's the most difficult part of her routine. Beautiful! But, oh . . . she falls! Natasha has fallen at the very end of her routine. What a shame! There will be no gold for Natasha this year.

What a race! Anderson is still in first place and Sanchez is right behind him in second place. Look at Sanchez run! He's moving ahead of Anderson. The lead has changed! Sanchez is now in front! He crosses the finish line! Sanchez wins with a time of two hours, ten minutes, and eleven seconds. So Mexico wins the gold, Canada gets the silver, and France gets the bronze.

And Tamara leaves the ice after a beautiful long program! I think that's one of the best programs I've ever seen at the Olympics. She moved so gracefully to the music. Let's see what the judges think. Look at these marks! Five-point-eight, five-point-nine, five-point-nine, five-point-eight, five-point-seven, five-point-nine, five-point-nine, six-point-oh, five-point-eight. Excellent scores! Tamara wins the gold medal! Look at all the flowers people are throwing on the ice! I'm sure this is the happiest day of Tamara's life!



## Chapter 9 – Page 129

*Listen and choose what the people are talking about.*

1. A. Where can I try them on?  
B. The dressing room is over there.
2. A. Now remember, you can't bring them back!  
B. I understand.
3. A. Have you filled it out yet?  
B. No. I'm having some trouble. Can you help me?
4. A. Please drop them off at the school by eight o'clock.  
B. By eight o'clock? Okay.
5. A. Where should I hang them?  
B. What about over the fireplace?
6. A. Have you thought it over?  
B. Yes, I have.
7. A. It's cold in here.  
B. You're right. I'll turn it on.
8. A. Should we use it up?  
B. No. Let's throw it out.
9. A. What are you going to do?  
B. I'm going to turn it down.

## Chapter 10 – p. 137

*Listen and choose what the people are talking about.*

1. A. To tell the truth, I'm a little shy.  
B. What a coincidence! I am, too.
2. A. I enjoy going to plays and concerts.  
B. We're very compatible. So do I.
3. A. I'm enjoying this course.  
B. I am, too.
4. A. I'm from Minnesota.  
B. That's interesting. So am I.
5. A. I go swimming three times a week.  
B. What a coincidence! I do, too.
6. A. I'm opposed to using animals in scientific experiments.  
B. I am, too.

## Side by Side Gazette – Page 148

*Listen to the messages on Mary and Jim's answering machines. Answer true or false.*

*[Monday, 6:15 P.M.]*

Hi, Mary. It's Jim. Are you by any chance interested in going to a jazz concert this Friday night? Please call me and let me know. Talk to you later.

*[Monday, 9:13 P.M.]*

Hi, Jim. It's Mary. I'm returning your call. Thanks for the invitation. I know you like jazz, and I do, too. And I'd really like to go to the concert with you, but I have to work this Friday night. Do you want to play tennis on Saturday afternoon? Let me know. 'Bye.

*[Tuesday, 3:40 P.M.]*

Hi, Mary. It's Jim. I'm sorry I missed your call last night. I was at the laundromat, and I got home very late. I'm free on Saturday, but unfortunately, I really don't like to play tennis. Actually, I'm a very bad tennis player. Do you want to go to the ballet with me on Saturday night? Let me know, and I'll order tickets. Talk to you soon.

*[Wednesday, 5:50 P.M.]*

Hi, Jim. It's Mary. I got your message. Believe it or not, I've already gone to the ballet this week. I went with my sister last night. I have an idea! Let's see the new Steven Spielberg movie. I hear that it's great. Call and let me know.

*[Thursday, 6:30 P.M.]*

Hi, Mary. It's Jim. Sorry I missed your call again. I guess we're playing "telephone tag!" The movie sounds great. I haven't seen it yet. Do you want to have dinner before the movie? There's a wonderful new Italian restaurant downtown. Let me know. 'Bye.

*[Friday, 5:17 P.M.]*

Hi, Jim. Guess who! You won't believe it! I just found out that I have to work this Saturday night. It's a shame because I really wanted to see that movie. I'm not busy on Sunday. Are you free on Sunday afternoon? Let me know. By the way, I don't really like Italian food very much. There's a very good Greek restaurant in my neighborhood. Maybe we can have dinner there after the movie. What do you think? Talk to you later.



# Irregular Verbs

be	was/were	been	leave	left	left
become	became	become	lend	lent	lent
begin	began	begun	let	let	let
bite	bit	bitten	light	lit	lit
blow	blew	blown	lose	lost	lost
break	broke	broken	make	made	made
bring	brought	brought	mean	meant	meant
build	built	built	meet	met	met
buy	bought	bought	put	put	put
catch	caught	caught	quit	quit	quit
choose	chose	chosen	read	read	read
come	came	come	ride	rode	ridden
cost	cost	cost	ring	rang	rung
cut	cut	cut	run	ran	run
do	did	done	say	said	said
draw	drew	drawn	see	saw	seen
drink	drank	drunk	sell	sold	sold
drive	drove	driven	send	sent	sent
eat	ate	eaten	set	set	set
fall	fell	fallen	sew	sewed	sewed/sewn
feed	fed	fed	shake	shook	shaken
feel	felt	felt	shrink	shrank	shrunk
fight	fought	fought	sing	sang	sung
find	found	found	sit	sat	sat
fit	fit	fit	sleep	slept	slept
fly	flew	flown	speak	spoke	spoken
forget	forgot	forgotten	spend	spent	spent
forgive	forgave	forgiven	stand	stood	stood
freeze	froze	frozen	steal	stole	stolen
get	got	gotten	sweep	swept	swept
give	gave	given	swim	swam	swum
go	went	gone	take	took	taken
grow	grew	grown	teach	taught	taught
hang	hung	hung	tell	told	told
have	had	had	think	thought	thought
hear	heard	heard	throw	threw	thrown
hide	hid	hidden	understand	understood	understood
hit	hit	hit	wake	woke	woken
hold	held	held	wear	wore	worn
hurt	hurt	hurt	win	won	won
keep	kept	kept	wind	wound	wound
know	knew	known	write	wrote	written
lead	led	led			



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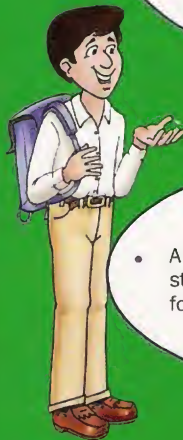
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